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POLITICAL PARTIES INTERROGATED ON SINGLE-TAX ISSUE

Farmers League, in Open Letter to National Chairmen, Says Land Profiteering in United States Is to Be Dealt With

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In an open letter addressed to Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and to Homer Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, the Farmers National Single Tax League yesterday called the attention of the two great political parties to the prevalence of rent profiteering in the large cities of the United States, and declared that the elimination of land monopoly and speculation in land values will be made an issue in the next presidential election.

Holding land idle for speculative reasons, the letter says, is one of the prime reasons for the high cost of living, unemployment, and tenant farming, and is the chief obstacle to home-owning on a large scale by the wage earners of the country. The farmers, it says, will make common cause with the wage earners, and, backed by the American Federation of Labor, will conduct a campaign to tax unused land high enough to render it unprofitable when held idle. The open letter is as follows:

"You are probably aware that the prevalence of rent profiteering has so outraged the people of our large cities that they are demanding relief and that if this relief is not forthcoming they will make it an issue at the coming election. We beg to advise you that a number of leading farm organizations are in full sympathy with the city workers in this matter, and will cooperate with them in any political effort that may be necessary to bring relief.

Farmers' Attitude

"The Farmers National Single Tax League, believing that the right settlement of this rent question goes to the very heart of the high cost of living, unemployment, low wages, tenant farming, and low prices for farm products, is adding to the limit of its abilities, in this movement, and desires to know what will be the attitude of your party on this question.

"These unjust profiteering rents, unemployment, low wages, tenant farming, and low prices for farm products, are all phases of a single social wrong—the holding of land out of use by the land speculator. The great farm organizations, without exception, have demanded that taxes be so levied as to encourage home-owning and discourage land speculation and tenancy."

The Farmers National Council, representing 750,000 organized farmers, at the national capital at Washington, at their January conference, declared that "taxation should be used as a remedy to force into productivity idle acres held for speculation." The National Grange, at its annual session last fall, declared: "Taxes should be so levied as to encourage home-owning and discourage land speculation and tenancy."

"We hope to dedicate that temple in the name of the League of Nations and make it its home, for the great war which was fought in the defense of civilization should be the last conflict of mankind. When victory came it was complete and the peace which is to follow should be enduring. It is now the task of the allied nations to confer that peace upon humanity, but first to unite the world in support of it. At that labor, and the great task of reconstruction, France and America, one in aim and principle, are working with united energy.

"I am fortunate, Mr. President, to come to you at such a time, for my opportunity is great. Great also is my responsibility. But my task itself should be easy. The deeds we have done and are yet to do together need no interpretation. Words fall from our lips in different accents, but as friends and allies, in war and peace we speak the common language of the heart."

Taxation Defeated

"Enormous fortunes have been made out of the rise in land or site values during the war, and, except as these fortunes have been manifested in increased income, they have escaped taxation entirely. This is an injustice to the people, in growing numbers, are demanding must be righted by a tax on these increased land values that shall not only thereby justly increase the public revenue, but, at the same time, relieve the worker of the two-fold burden of an unjust share of war taxation and exorbitant rents."

"The United States Commission on Industrial Relations, in its final report in 1912, recommended 'the forcing of all unused lands into use by making the tax on non-productive land the same as on productive land of the same kind, and exempting all improvements' as a means of striking at tenancy and land speculation.

"There is no city in the country that does not have almost as much vacant land as improved, within its limits or immediately adjacent. The levying of a stiff tax against such land, and the removal of taxes from houses, would bring most of it into use at reasonable prices, and would stimulate the building of homes. In the face of such facts, will your party claim that the land speculators and the landlords should be allowed to wring profits out of the desperate needs of the workers for shelter, better living conditions, and steady work at fair wages?"

"The workers of the United States are not going to tolerate land monopoly and speculation. Farmers and city wage earners alike see that if any group in society is allowed to get something for nothing, the real producers are sure to be defrauded. Your party expects to appeal to the great masses of the people for support. It cannot afford to neglect this great problem. What will be your answer to the needs of the people?"

"THE FARMERS NATIONAL
SINGLE TAX LEAGUE"

VACCINATION FORCED; HIGHER TELEPHONE DIAGNOSIS A MISTAKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Citizens in the neighborhood of Forty-First Street and Chester Avenue, this city, are still voicing their indignation over what they term the high-handed methods of the Health Department in causing the compulsory vaccination of residents of two blocks because of a reported case of what was declared to be "smallpox" in one of the homes of that section. The Police Department also immediately established a quarantine around the "infected" home, and this quarantine lasted for just 35 hours. The reason that it was so suddenly withdrawn was that a mistake had been made in diagnosis, the person suspected of having smallpox having been found not to have that disease at all.

About 3000 individuals were inconvenienced by the health authorities' action. Up to the present time no statement has come from that body in regard to the "mistake."

AMERICAN ENVOY IS RECEIVED AT PARIS

Hugh C. Wallace, American Ambassador to France, Presents Credentials to President Poincaré at the Elysée

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Hugh Campbell Wallace, the United States Ambassador, has presented his credentials at the Elysée. President Poincaré welcomed the Ambassador and referred to the great debt of France to the United States. France, he added, had given President Wilson striking evidence of her gratitude. She had suffered much. No people had made for the common cause sacrifices comparable to hers. It was right that these sacrifices should be rewarded, and France should obtain the means of reconstruction in security.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Hugh C. Wallace, American Ambassador to France, in presenting his credentials to President Poincaré today, said:

"Mr. President, I have the honor to present to Your Excellency the letters which accredit me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic. I am, indeed, honored, for I come at the end of the world war to salute victorious France in the name of the American people. In that struggle Frenchmen and Americans fought side by side until the final victory was won. French soil under French command, and Paris, for a time the capital of the world, is now witnessing the erection of the temple of peace.

"We hope to dedicate that temple in the name of the League of Nations and make it its home, for the great war which was fought in the defense of civilization should be the last conflict of mankind. When victory came it was complete and the peace which is to follow should be enduring. It is now the task of the allied nations to confer that peace upon humanity, but first to unite the world in support of it. At that labor, and the great task of reconstruction, France and America, one in aim and principle, are working with united energy.

"I am fortunate, Mr. President, to come to you at such a time, for my opportunity is great. Great also is my responsibility. But my task itself should be easy. The deeds we have done and are yet to do together need no interpretation. Words fall from our lips in different accents, but as friends and allies, in war and peace we speak the common language of the heart."

TELEPHONE STRIKE CONTINUES IN SPAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—Although the government has expressed itself favorably regarding a speedy settlement of the telephone and telegraph strike directed against Mr. de la Cierva's appointment as Finance Minister, and has issued various threats, the situation has scarcely improved and the strikers maintain a determined attitude. Meanwhile, so far from Mr. de la Cierva's resignation being accepted, vacant places in the government have been given to his friends, particularly that of the Food Minister, to Mr. Jose Maestre.

A committee, consisting chiefly of well-known personages in the financial world, has been appointed to consider and further Colonel Rubio's plans for a tunnel under the straits of Gibraltar, to emerge east of Tangier.

SHIPPING BOARD TO ESTABLISH AGENCIES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A decentralized plan of organization for the Division of Operations of the Shipping Board, effective May 1, was announced yesterday. Under it, exporters and importers will be afforded the opportunity of dealing directly with authorized agents of the board at all important ports of the United States.

Examination and approval of accounts, to assure prompt payment of disbursements made by operators for the investment reputation of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, when it is proposed to call on the public for higher rates."

HIGHER TELEPHONE RATES DISCUSSED

Massachusetts Public Service Commission Official Says Increases in Toll Rates Should Take Care of Wage Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Following the announcement by J. C. Koons, First Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States, that the wage increase just won by employees of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company may necessitate an advance in rates to subscribers, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked the opinion of William H. O'Brien, chief of the telephone and telegraph department of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, as to whether an advance in rates would be justified. Mr. O'Brien said:

"My belief is that the recent heavy increases in toll rates ordered by the Postmaster-General are sufficient to cover the additional wages to be paid under the new wage agreement. But if they are not, whatever deficit there might be remaining could be made up by reforming the present rates in large cities so as to make them more equitable. The present plan of giving large users in Boston unlimited service for \$125 a year is the most inequitable system in the country. Such a subscriber may make so many calls in a day on the average that his payment per call is only a fraction of a cent; while the suburban subscriber may have to pay five cents per call. Although I believe in allowing some play to the community plan, as on railroads, whereby the large user is given a smaller rate than the infrequent patron, still the plan should not be carried to an absurd extreme. In other words, all business telephone service should be measured. In reply to the criticismism somewhat made when this proposal is advanced, that the company has contracts which it cannot break with some subscribers for unlimited service, I will say that I am informed that all the company's contracts can be terminated on short notice by either party.

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSED

"Of course if the company really needs more money it should have it. But it should not be allowed to get it by a general increase in rates until it has proved that it is obliged to adopt that method as a last resort. Even if the two sources of additional revenue which I have indicated should not prove sufficient, which is inconceivable to me, then, it may be reasonably asked, why should not at least a part of the burden of the increased wages be borne by the stockholders? They have been getting 7 per cent on their holdings, with a stone wall behind them in the shape of a depreciation fund. Why should not they, in times of depression, shoulder part of the loss, instead of passing it all on to the public? It may be that many of the stockholders depend on the income from this stock for their livelihood. A great many other people have to depend on their own hard work for their livelihood, without relying on unearned income, and it is these latter who would have to carry most of the weight of the higher rates.

"In any case, I believe it is about time the public of this State had the opportunity to learn something about the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. Massachusetts finds it hard to learn anything about the conduct of the corporation's affairs, because it is a New York concern, operating here through a small Massachusetts subsidiary.

INVESTIGATION HINDERED

"For several years past, the Public Service Commission has tried unsuccessfully to get from the Legislature an appropriation which would enable it to conduct an investigation into the operation, rates, and financial conduct of the company, and into its exact interrelations with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the Western Electric Company, and the Southern Massachusetts Telephone Company and New England Telephone & Telegraph Company of Massachusetts. Such inquiry would also cover the question of whether the depreciation fund carried by the company is unnecessarily large. Such a fund is necessary, of course; it was for lack of one that many street railway companies went to pieces; but there is such a thing as making a depreciation fund excessive. This item in 1918 was more than \$20,000,000. Further, there is an employees' benefit fund of \$1,000,000 a year. Is that assessable on the public while the stockholders continue to enjoy their 7 per cent? The company has consistently opposed any investigation.

"Finally, if the Post Office Department is unable to run profitably a business which was making good profits up to the time it was taken over as a war measure, why should not the deficit be met by an appropriation by Congress from the general tax fund, as with any other governmental deficit, instead of being loaded on the subscribers?

"Whatever the answer to these questions I have put, I think the public should know the facts. And I feel that the burden of proof rests decidedly with those in control of a company of the investment reputation of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, when it is proposed to call on the public for higher rates."

DEADLOCK CONTINUES IN LIMERICK STRIKE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A special dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor from Ireland shows that the deadlock still continues at Limerick, where, as by the strike committee's orders, no work but food distribution is being done. The strike has much sympathy in other parts of the country and its possible effect on other military areas should the military authorities yield in this case is not overlooked.

No action toward a general strike throughout Ireland is yet manifest, but the Transport Workers Federation, through its hotel workers branch, has been the means of closing many Dublin hotels, causing great inconvenience to the public and financial loss to the owners, despite the fact that many workers express satisfaction at the present working conditions.

I. W. W. AND CLASS WAR DOCTRINE

The One-Big-Union Monthly of Chicago, Also Gives Views on Whether Religion Is a Handicap to Labor Movement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Two issues of The One-Big-Union Monthly have come from the I. W. W. press at headquarters here, and another is to follow shortly. These journals of "One-Big-Unionism" are published by the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World. By article, editorial, cartoon and verse they set themselves to promoting the doctrine of the class war.

By many I. W. W. the church is regarded as a tool of capitalism, and in the April issue of the One-Big-Union Monthly the question is asked, "Is Religion a Handicap to the Labor Movement?" The answer of the I. W. W. author is given in such paragraphs as these:

"The workers must realize, as they never did before, that the main object of the church is to keep them in ignorance of the fact that they are being exploited and robbed by the master class."

"How long will it be before the workers realize that industrial freedom can never be attained unless they wake up to the fact that priests, pastors, preachers and the like are leading them astray? They are in with the exploiting class to crush the workers. They lead them away from the idea of social revolution and preach religion and obedience instead, while the workers are financing the game."

"Let us drive these parasites away. They are a hindrance to the worker individually as well as to the Labor movement."

The I. W. W. publications have rapidly increased the past six months. So a representative of The Christian Science Monitor calling at I. W. W. headquarters here several days ago was told. The English, Hungarian and Russian weeklies were said to have been the only I. W. W. papers printed here at that time, others having discontinued after the raids and the trial. Now there are nine such publications. In addition to the three mentioned and The One-Big-Union Monthly, weeklies in Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Jewish and Bulgarian are being published.

On the back cover of the One-Big-Union Monthly a list of the I. W. W. publications is given. In English there is a monthly referred to, and The New Solidarity, both issued from Chicago headquarters presses; the Industrial Unionist of Seattle, Washington, and old I. W. W. paper in Eclipse during the war and now revived; and The Rebel Worker, of New York City. Then there are the Russian weekly, Golos Truzenka (the Voice of the Laborer); the Hungarian A. Felszabadulás (Solidaridad); the Spanish La Nueva Solidaridad; the Italian Il Nuovo Proletario; The New Proletarian; the Swedish Nya Varlden, (The New World); the Bulgarian Prohoda, (Awakening); and the Jewish Der Industrialer Arbeiter, (The Industrial Worker). In addition the following are noted: "Published by stock companies; Industrial union papers: English, the Butte Daily Bulletin, Butte, Montana, daily; Finnish, Industrialisti, (The Industrialist), Duluth, Minnesota, daily."

"The agitation conducted by this group has been reinforced by a particularly active anti-national and Bolshevik campaign, conducted in Slovakia by Magyar agents, including several Magyar officials whose services the Tzeccho-Slovak Government was obliged to retain for the time being owing to lack of suitable personnel of its own. The Tzeccho-Slovak Socialist Party as a whole, like the population generally, stands firm, despite the unparalleled privations to which it is still subjected, and the authorities continue confident of their ability to deal successfully with the situation."

COAL COMMISSION TO MAKE EARLY REPORT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Mr. Justice Sankey, chairman of the British coal commission, which this morning reassembled in public to inquire, among other things, into the nationalization of mines, has undertaken that a report on this question shall be presented to the government on May 20. The commission will therefore have to make the most of the time at its disposal.

REPORTS OF ATTACK ON HUNGARY DENIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Rumanian and Tzeccho-Slovak Legations Say War on New Soviet Republic Would Be Contrary to Allied Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—On inquiry today the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was assured at both the Rumanian and Tzeccho-Slovak legations that the circumstantial reports of either a Rumanian or a Tzeccho-Slovak attack upon the Bolshevik Government in Budapest are wholly without foundation. Such a step, it was pointed out, would be contrary to the policy which the associated governments have adopted in the parallel case of Russia, and there is no question of either Rumania or the Tzeccho-Slovak Republic acting independently of their allies.

So far as Rumania is concerned, authorities here are without information as yet as to the fighting reported, but are confident that any movement of Rumanian troops that has occurred is merely connected with the systematic occupation of territory up to the demarcation line fixed by the Allies and the occupation which has been rendered necessary by the state of chaos produced in the territory in question by Magyar agitation since the armistice.

Once the line of demarcation is reached, the Rumanian troops will proceed no further, so long as the allied policy as a whole remains what it is.

ATTEMPTS TO PROVOKE ATTACK

The Tzeccho-Slovak authorities likewise are without news of the latest developments, but assured the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that, if fighting has occurred, it has undoubtedly been of a retaliatory character so far as the Tzeccho-Slovaks are concerned. For weeks past, it was explained, Hungarian Red guards had been shooting across the river at the Tzecch troops in Slovakia in the hope, apparently, of provoking an attack which will enable the Hungarian Bolsheviks to pose as victims of the capitalistic governments of the Allies and to rally their sympathizers in the allied countries to their aid.

In the Tzeccho-Slovak republic the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was assured those sympathizers are not numerous or influential.

They represent an element that was the most docile of any in the country under Austrian rule, and whose voice was never heard until the appearance of bolshevism held out hopes of power and promotion to men otherwise incapable of achieving either.

MAGYAR AGENTS ACTIVE

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SECRET TREATIES BARRED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—A law passed by both houses of the Legislature makes it a felony to display any flag or

also, of the new plan of the European order, which centers in the League of Nations, that the new states erected there shall accept a limitation of armaments which puts aggression out of the question. There can be no fear of the unfair treatment of groups of Italian people there, because adequate guarantees will be given, under international sanction, of the equal and equitable treatment of all racial or national minorities.

In brief, every question associated with this settlement wears a new aspect—a new aspect given it by the very victory for right for which Italy has made the supreme sacrifice of blood and treasure. Italy, along with the four other great powers, has become one of the chief trustees of the new order which she has played so honorable a part in establishing.

And on the north and northeast, her natural frontiers are completely restored, along the whole sweep of the Alps, from northwest to southeast, to the very end of the Istrian peninsula, including all the great watershed within which Trieste and Pola lie, and all the fair regions whose face nature has turned towards the great peninsula upon which the historic life of the Latin people has been worked out through centuries of famous story, even since Rome was first set up on her seven hills. Her ancient unity is restored. Her lines now extend to the great walls which are her natural defense. It is within her choice to be surrounded by friends, to exhibit to the newly liberated peoples across the Adriatic that noblest quality of greatness, magnanimity, friendly generosity, the preference of justice over interest.

The nations associated with her, the nations that know nothing of the Pact of London or of any other special understanding that lies at the beginning of this great struggle, and who have made their supreme sacrifice also in the interest, not of national advantage or defense, but of the settled peace of the world, now unite with her and other associates in urging her to assume a leadership which cannot be mistaken in the new order of Europe.

"America is Italy's friend. Her people are drawn, millions strong, from Italy's own fair countrysides. She is linked in blood as well as in affection with the Italian people. Such ties can never be broken. And America was privileged, by the generous commission of her associates in the war, to initiate the peace we are about to consummate, to initiate it upon terms she had herself formulated, and in which I was her spokesman. The compulsion is upon her to square every decision she takes a part in with those principles. She can do nothing else. She trusts Italy, and in her trust believes that Italy will ask nothing of her that cannot be made unmistakably consistent with those sacred obligations.

"Interest is not now in question, but the rights of peoples, of states, new and old, of liberated peoples and peoples whose rulers have never accounted them worthy of right; above all, the right of the world to peace and to such settlements of interest as shall make peace secure.

"These, and these only, are the principles for which America has fought. These, and these only, are the principles upon which she can consent to make peace. And upon these principles, she hopes and believes, the people of Italy ask her to make peace.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

Germans Threaten Rejection

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

German Government, wireless messages state:

"In the event of a referendum being taken on the Allies' peace terms, the Majority parties in the German National Assembly will issue directions to the electorate in the sense of rejection of a peace of violence, as already declared by them."

Owing to the coal shortage due to strikes, all express trains in Württemberg and Baden have been taken off and all trains on all lines are expected to cease running on April 24.

MEN OF THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION ARRIVING

NEW YORK, New York—The transport *Mobile* carrying 2973 troops, including 60 officers and 1610 men of the one hundred and thirtieth regiment of field artillery, a part of the thirty-fifth division, arrived yesterday from Brest. They were welcomed down the bay by the Governor of Kansas. He also welcomed the steamship *Manchuria* which followed the *Mobile* with the one hundred and thirty-seventh infantry of the thirty-fifth division.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—On April 21, an official announcement issued today by the War Department said, 120,278 men from the army overseas were at sea en route to this country. A total of 731,889 men had been landed in this country up to and including that date.

Since the signing of the armistice the War Department has turned back to the Shipping Board 302 vessels with an aggregate deadweight of 2,000,000 tons.

SOVIET GENERAL APPOINTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

Hungarian Government wireless messages state that the Soviet Government has appointed William Bohm commander-in-chief of the army on either side of the Theiss, and he will also undertake to preserve order and discipline among troops and civilians in the rear. Bohm has appointed Aurel Stromfeld chief of the general staff on the other side of the Theiss.

TRADE IN NORTHWEST PASSAGE

SEATTLE, Washington—Capt. Joe Bernard of Nome, Alaska, Arctic trader, is sailing west to east through the Northwest Passage and should reach the Atlantic by next October.

HEARING BEGINS IN BREWERS' CASE

United States Attorney and Anti-Saloon League Counsel Argue in Support of Law—Legislative Acts Attacked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

NEW YORK, New York—War-time prohibition, in many of its important phases, was discussed pro and con yesterday in the United States District Court. Justice Augustus N. Hand presided. While the definite argument was upon the petition that the motion made on behalf of the brewers be dismissed, for want of jurisdiction and equity, the entire subject of war-time prohibition, including its constitutionality, was taken up step by step, and especially the matter of the attitude of the internal revenue bureau and the United States Treasury.

The brief presented by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, and Robert G. Davy, of the New York league, contended that the War-Time Prohibition Act is constitutional, and that it prohibits all beer and wine from being manufactured and sold; also that the enforcement of war-time prohibition is not affected by the power of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to collect liquor taxes or to define what is intoxicating liquor.

The collection of the United States revenue tax from liquor dealers in prohibition territory does not prevent the enforcement of the provisions of a criminal law against the sale of intoxicating liquor in such territory.

The possession of the liquor stamp and the payment of the liquor tax evidence of criminality on the part of the liquor dealers," it was stated.

"The War Prohibition Act has a reasonable relation to the recognized authority of Congress to support the army and navy. It conserves the essentials to an adequate support of the army by preventing the waste of food, fuel, transportation facilities and man-power used in the manufacture and sale of beer, wine and other intoxicating liquors."

Provisions Cited

The War-Time Prohibition Act providing that "no beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor" shall be sold after June 30, 1919, was quoted. Federal and state laws were cited to prove that this includes beer without reference to its alcoholic content. The War-Time Prohibition Act remains in effect until demobilization terminates. Congress is the only body authorized to amend or repeal the law before that time, it was contended.

Col. Francis G. Caffey, United States Attorney for the southern district of New York, urged the motion to dismiss. He reviewed the legislation by Congress, and the four proclamations issued by the President regarding the restriction of intoxicating beverages. The proclamation which restricted the alcoholic percentage to 2.75 is still in effect. Subsequent proclamations changed certain restrictions, because of food conditions.

The brewers' representatives contend that the act of Nov. 21, 1918, is unconstitutional; there is a contention as to when the war may be considered to terminate, in regard to the effect that it has on the manufacture and sale of beer and other intoxicants; the plea is made that any interference with brewing is going to upset business, and the most of which has been made of this is to frighten employers and employees. Then there is the vehement protest that the internal revenue collector will not sell stamps. Colonel Caffey undertook to refute arguments on these points. He contended that the court was without jurisdiction or power under this bill to enjoin United States officials from performing their duties, emphasizing the importance of the hearings, he said:

"(1) A number of other statutes of the United States employed similar language, and the decision of the court would have an important effect upon them. (2) As it is unlikely that the case can reach the Supreme Court in time to be dealt with there, this decision will be the guide during the entire period of demobilization. (3) The case is unusual in that it seeks to restrain the government attorney from his duty of criminal prosecution."

This court, Colonel Caffey contended, is without power to restrain the district attorney in this case. The interpretation of the statute, he insists, applies to all beer, whether or not a court or jury finds it intoxicating, the determination of which is a matter shrouded in much confusion. He argued that the act of Nov. 21 was constitutional, that it is still operative, and that the war is not at an end. He criticized the opposing side for suggesting in advance of the act going into effect that the officers were about to misconstrue it. The district attorney quoted from a rule of chancery in the common law to prove that the court had no authority.

Contention of Brewers

Elihu Root and William D. Guthrie were the leading counsel for the brewers, and Mr. Guthrie answered Colonel Caffey. He covered much the same ground as did the district attorney, giving a different interpretation, however, to the various legislative acts and presidential proclamations. He admitted that sweeping and controlling efforts were needed during the war, but held that the time for their exercise was past. He was especially denunciatory of the collector of internal revenue, who has said that only beer containing one-half of 1 per cent would pass after May 1. "This is impossible," said Mr. Guthrie, "unless the brewers merely sell some sort of stuff. The regulations of the collector go far beyond the statutes and the proclamations of the President."

He then went into the refusal of the officials to accept taxes. He said that he had advised his clients to put labels

on their barrels in lieu of stamps, and to deposit money for the amount they would have paid in the Federal Reserve Bank, payable to the order of the government. If the pending motion passed, he said, it would involve the seizure of the barrels and the arrest of the persons handling them. The revenue officer whose duty it is to turn the cock that will let beer flow from its reservoir for bottling had even refused to perform this office, Mr. Guthrie said.

Today he proposes to inform the court of the great property and business interests at stake, and he will be followed by Mr. Root, who will take up strictly legal phases.

EXTREMISTS FROM EGYPT IN BERLIN

French Paper Reports Meeting of Revolutionaries to Discuss Egyptian Unrest

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Matin's Geneva correspondent reports a meeting, recently held in Berlin under the German Government's patronage consisting of the Egyptian extremists known as "the Radical National Egyptian Party." The principal speakers, according to the Matin, were Dr. George Chatterton Hill, general secretary of the German Irish Society, Dr. Champa Karaman Pelai, president of the Anarchist Society for India. The organizer of the meeting was Dr. Eloui.

These three men, continues the paper, exactly represented German revolutionary propaganda during the war.

Dr. Eloui is mentioned by name in connection with the Zurich bombing affair, which is shortly to come up for trial. He and his accomplices caused the destruction of thousands of horses in the Italian Army.

Dr. Chatterton Hill is well known, continues the correspondent, in connection with the disembarkment plan in Ireland, which resulted in Sir Roger Casement's arrest. The Hindu, Dr. Pelai, has been actively engaged in all the disturbances in India since 1914. It is hardly then surprising, adds the Matin, to find some German papers supporting, more or less directly, events in Egypt.

BOLSHEVIKI ADMIT DEFEAT AT URALSK

Commander on Archangel Front Describes Successes—Turks Request Soviet Instructors

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Moscow Government wireless messages state that the Turkish consul at Odessa proposed to the Hetman, Mr. Grigorieff, the dispatch of experienced revolutionaries to Turkey to initiate a struggle for the establishment of the soviets there.

In the Uralsk region, the enemy, having assumed the offensive with considerable forces, has occupied a series of villages 15 versts west of Uralsk after stubborn fighting.

As to what my father's attitude would have been toward the Bolsheviks, were he here today he would have said, "Let the people live as they wish." No individual needs what I might call a compulsory guidance of his life, but bolshevism imposes its rule forcibly upon the Russian peasant. As my father was opposed to the rule of the government of the Tsar, so he would have been equally opposed to the despotic government of the Bolsheviks. Identifying himself so closely as he did with the life of the peasants, how could he have been otherwise? One must not forget that the Russian peasant has long been familiar with the principle of cooperation and with communal forms of government.

"As to what the Bolshevik attitude would have been toward Count Leo Tolstoy, Count Ilya said, "We can only judge by their attitude toward other people, for instance, Kropotkin, Tchakovsky, and Madame Breshkovsky. All these have had to do with the Bolsheviks, who respect neither mental nor moral authority, and who declare that the principle of non-resistance of my father is outworn and is not applicable to life any longer."

The Tolstoy Home Intact

"The Bolsheviks have taken no aggressive steps against the family estate at Yasnaya Poljana, however. The reason is a very peculiar one. A certain Russian writer, Serkainko, who was a friend of my father, was made a commissary under the Bolsheviks. This friend took up his headquarters in the village of Yasnaya, and he, I am happy to say, has faithfully protected my mother and our property. I cannot say how fortunate this circumstance is, for the home of my father is a museum, full of precious souvenirs. It contains portraits of the family by the best Russian painters, the correspondence conducted by my father, and his library. Many of his precious manuscripts are in the museums in Moscow. But nobody knows what has become of them."

Asked as to whether the peasantry who had come into direct contact with Count Leo had remained true to the teachings of their mentor, Count Ilya said that the peasants as a general rule are opposed to bolshevism, and will never become Bolsheviks, as the whole movement is opposed to their rule of life. "It is true," said the Count, "that the Bolsheviks have promised them the land, but the same promise was made to them by all the radical parties of Russia, including the abolition of private land ownership, which, as you know, was in accordance with the ideals of my father."

Asked as to whether the peasants

reunited figures announced yesterday by the War Department placed the total of fatalities in the army and marine corps at 75,344, of which 33,887 were killed in action, persons reported were 4781, including 15 now held by the Bolsheviks. The records now show 281 passed away during internment. The grand total of wounded in the list is 201,230. More than 80 per cent returned to duty.

TOTAL OF FATALITIES IN ARMY ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Revised figures announced yesterday by the War Department placed the total of fatalities in the army and marine corps at 75,344, of which 33,887 were killed in action, persons reported were 4781, including 15 now held by the Bolsheviks. The records now show 281 passed away during internment. The grand total of wounded in the list is 201,230. More than 80 per cent returned to duty.

IDEALS OF TOLSTOY AND BOLSHEVISM

Count Ilya, Son of the Author, Declares His Father Would Have Been Opposed to Despotic Government of Bolsheviks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—On the North American Continent today, there is probably no man whose opinions are in greater request than those of Count Ilya Tolstoy. In view of the menace of world bolshevism, every thinking man and woman is eagerly awaiting some message of hope that will indicate the right way out of the threatened social and political impasse.

Who and where is the bearer of that message? Is it, perchance, Count Ilya Tolstoy, who is lecturing in Boston this evening on the subject of "Russia's Red Revolution," and who seems to be the living external replica of the former prophet of Yasnaya Poljana, Count Leo Tolstoy?

That striking resemblance is a moving, a startling thing. Here, apparently, is Count Leo Tolstoy lifted bodily from out of those days when he first took up arms against the organic constitution of society, broke with culture and history, or denounced monarchs and priesthood. And yet decide it is not he—this blue-eyed, gentle, courteous man, with the massive physical characteristics of the Tolstoys. Instead, Count Ilya, as he sits and chats in a perfectly fitting grey American suit, and American shoes, is a Tolstoy amenable, if you like, to social obligations, who moves freely among his fellow men, and delivers his message of Christian concord impartially from his neighbors' as well as his own household.

Democracy Still Unsafe

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Count Ilya spoke freely upon the subject, hitherto unventilated, of bolshevism in its relation to the ideals propounded by his father. He said that in the United States the people had probably not yet gained the right conception of bolshevism as it existed in Russia. "The ideals of my father," he added, "have nothing in common with bolshevism. Neither the war nor the revolution has brought a Christian peace nearer to humanity. This war is the greatest evil that could have happened. Its result is only evil. Why, after all, should one have expected to derive good from evil? America entered the war to help make the world safe for democracy. But nothing has been accomplished in that direction. Democracy is not what safer than it was before the war. Bolshevism is opposed to it.

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would have been toward the Bolsheviks, were he here today he would have said, "Let the people live as they wish." No individual needs what I might call a compulsory guidance of his life, but bolshevism imposes its rule forcibly upon the Russian peasant. As my father was opposed to the rule of the government of the Tsar, so he would have been equally opposed to the despotic government of the Bolsheviks. Identifying himself so closely as he did with the life of the peasants, how could he have been otherwise? One must not forget that the Russian peasant has long been familiar with the principle of cooperation and with communal forms of government.

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Armed Intervention Wrong

Count Ilya alluded briefly to the rumor that the Bolsheviks were endeavoring to stamp out the intellectual life of Russia. His impression was that they had not deliberately closed the schools, which were not open simply because it was impossible to teach children when they were hungry, and when there was no fuel to heat the schools. Speaking of his father's creed comprised in the in-

junction to resist no evil by evil, and applying it to the situation in Russia, the Count said:

"The violence used by the Bolsheviks is the main source of trouble today. They fight against autocracy and capital by violence. And today we see the lamentable results. There is the armed intervention of the Allies, who are virtually blockading Russia. But they are only serving to perpetuate the reasons which brought on bolshevism—war and famine. You cannot fight war with war. The only way to help Russia is not to fight her but to feed her, regardless of the hands into which the supplies fall or of how they are to be paid for. Payment may eventually be made through the medium of the raw products of Russia."

Count Ilya believed that one of the immediate hopes of Russia lay with the governments of Siberia, the North and of Ukraine, i. e., the governments which were in favor of a constituent assembly. He felt confident that



THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river flowing free
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

An Adjustment

The Italian armistice officials have fallen on a novel means of forcing reparation from the Austrians, who destroyed many valuable Italian works of art. They are in turn taking possession of some of the great canvases of such masters as Veronese, Tintoretto, and Carpaccio, which were in Vienna, and which had been taken by the Austrians from Italy in 1816 and 1828. The Austrians are protesting vehemently in the name of justice, on the ground that these paintings are the personal property of the crown. They do not appear to be disturbed by the stubborn fact that these were stolen by the Austrians in the first place.

Autocracy and the Landlords

Relations between landlord and tenant are undergoing a change. Evidently, autocracy must also be swept out of apartment houses. Only about one-third of the landlords whose proceedings against their tenants were scheduled to be heard before a New York City justice appeared. The justice said the landlords dreaded publicity. One landlord, it is said, fined his tenants \$1 each for holding a meeting to discuss their grievances against him. Another set of tenants struck, all preparing to leave at the same time. They won their fight against higher rents. Then they paraded around the house, one bright Sunday afternoon. And the justice said to another landlord: "The tenants in the Bronx are more vitally interested in the outcome of these problems than in the discussions on the League of Nations. Your methods are autocratic. If such methods continue, Bronx tenants will either all migrate or all become socialists."

The Saturday Review's Query

The Saturday Review of London asks, What has become of the Prime Rose League? and goes on to remind the "rising generation" in so many words that it was founded in 1881 by Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff and Sir John Gorst to commemorate the ideas advocated by Lord Beaconsfield. "Queen Victoria," The Saturday Review continues, "had said that the primrose was the favorite flower of the great statesman, and as if by the stroke of an enchanter's wand a huge organization rose into being, with dames and knights, and chancellors and banners and lodges all over the kingdom. There was something of the mysterious ceremony and much of the good fellowship of Freemasonry about the league, which threw a frolic grace over the dreary stage of politics. As many as 1,000,000 members were enrolled, and for many years it was one of the most powerful Conservative organizations in the country. What is it doing now?" Such an inquiry deserves the widest publicity.

A Great Illumination

A great illumination has lately come to the Spanish Government. It has at last discovered, and, what is more, taken its courage in both hands and declared that the notorious brigand Ralsuji is a rebel. Seeing that he had been in quite open collusion with the German propagandists in the Spanish zone for considerably over a year before the signing of the armistice; that he had used Spanish money freely to further his designs and threatened the Spanish authorities with a revolt of the tribesmen unless his "pay" was increased, the conclusion of Madrid seems to be justified. Anyway, it is one that was reached by the rest of Europe quite a long time ago. On the whole, El Pioner de Tancier seems to sum up the situation justly enough. "We have lost five or six years of time," it declares in a recent issue. "We have lost the 1,250,000 pesetas a year which we foolishly bestowed on Ralsuji, and we have lost what little prestige there might have remained to us amongst the tribesmen."

No Confirmation Necessary

It is stated in one of the most responsible journals printed in Shanghai that "objections have been raised to the decision of the Ministry of Finance to reduce the salaries of the civil and military officials all over the country by 20 per cent." This statement needs no confirmation.

Not Really Incomprehensible

"A huge demonstration took place this morning before the Sultan's palace and the foreign consulates, where they called out loudly for the independence of Egypt. The procession took place with the assistance of the authorities, the police commandant actually riding in a car with a sheikh." So runs an account of a recent dem-

onstration in Cairo, and one writer quotes it indignantly as "an excellent example of the incomprehensible character of the British policy in Egypt." But then it is the British policy everywhere. And is it so incomprehensible after all? Any London policeman in Hyde Park of a Sunday afternoon would explain it in a sentence. "If they can talk all they want to at the Mawble Awch, sir, they ain't atching no plots in Mile End."

The Ship Comes In

The popular statement, spread far and wide in shop windows and other points of vantage, to the effect that you cannot expect your ship to come in if you have not sent one out, gains added force when one hears that the steamship *Mercurius*, which sailed from New York in January carrying food, clothing, and other relief supplies to the Near East, returned not long ago from Smyrna bringing a commercial cargo which had long been held up at that port. This cargo included 20 bales of oriental rugs; a generous supply of the valuable oil of roses, the pure essence which is diluted even to make attar of roses; a large amount of licorice, of course, will gladden the small boy and girl who delight in exchanging pennies for their favorite licorice sticks, and various other commodities.

HOUSES YOU HAVE LIVED IN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There are people who have lived in the same house and there are people who have lived in many houses, and the difference between them is much greater than you would think. It is something like the difference between a story and a play. The story goes on with no more violent breaks than chapters and perhaps a "part two" when you are all grown up; but the play has acts and scenes with dramatic climaxes and tense curtains, and the curtains are like the changes from one house to another.

There is so much to be said for the old family house which you and your forebears have owned since the Tudors that you might easily be excluded from ever getting past it to the other kind. The old place is yours and you have never known any other. Every door inside and every tree outside are your friends and have your marks on them. The villagers all belong to the family, and you call them by their Christian names, and when you shut your eyes the whole countryside lies like a map before you, and there is a legend bound to every crossroad and a memory at the top of every hill.

A Well-Remembered House

Every one remembers their first house best and probably the people next door. Perhaps it was a semi-detached villa of mid-Victorian hideousness in a residential park high above the town. The front garden was only separated from next door by an ornamental iron railing which you could jump over, spikes and all, before you got your first eleven football cap. You always had a contempt for that front garden with its rockeries and laurel bushes, and you never played games there because you always had the feeling that some one was watching you.

But the back garden! That was the playground. It had a high brick wall all round it covered with ivy where the sparrows roosted, and you learnt to control your footballs and cricket balls in a way you thought marvelous, and the broken windows didn't average more than one in fortnight, and the excursions into your neighbors' gardens more than twice an hour unless some particularly reckless visitor who didn't know the traditions or the exact spot on the leg boundary wall when a two became a four, got out of hand and even he was generally disengaged before the game was over.

The dog kennels were there and the guinea-pig hutches and the pigeon places, and the grass was all worn off one end where the wicketts stood, and the most determined, parental, seeding and sodding never had more than a temporary success.

Cellar of Outgrown Toys

Nine of you had grown up there and it was only when you went into the cellar for something that you realized it. There was the family history in that cellar. Nothing could ever have been thrown away—it was quite obviously beyond giving or selling.

All the broken toys, hoops, spades, dolls' houses, Noah's arks, perambulators, wheelbarrows, to say nothing of sprung bats and twisted tennis rackets.

But it had to come to an end. It was no longer necessary for your father to go to business and the elder boys could easily come in from the country—and they all loved the country better than anything but the sea.

So the plunge came, but what a curtain. A dozen times was the decision made round the library fire at night and a dozen times rescinded in the morning. The countryside was quartered and at last all in a hurry it was settled. An old Elizabethan house—the "Red Hall" it was called in the village—was taken, 20 miles from town, and it had paneled rooms and secret cupboards, and the bed-rooms were plaster floored and had four-post beds with canopies; it would easily have held two families of nine—and the rent was hardly a third of the semi-detached villa on the hill.

So the cellar was emptied, the grass grew again in the back garden, and the pigeon places were pulled down, but the family never saw it; they never wanted to see the place again; the curtain had gone up on a new scene.

In a New Setting

What a house the old hall was for the next six years! There was a walled kitchen garden and dilapidated greenhouses. There was a natural golf course in the fields and a cricket pitch that only needed the roller, and

if the floors in the house were stone, coal was only nine shillings a ton and wood nothing, and you pulled your chairs into the huge fireplaces and didn't care what was happening on the other side of the room; it was all lost in the flickering shadows, and only the old family crests on the paneling gleamed in the firelight.

But the family was getting smaller; boys went away and girls wanted other things—and it really was farther from town than was comfortable—so the great finale approached again. Now those that protested against going to the "Old Hall" were the most vehement against leaving it, and one cheerless, dripping November day—the sort of day you are glad to leave anywhere—the dogs were leashed and the cats basketed and the cavalcade passed over the bridge and never came back. It was a small, nondescript house this time, that tradition said had been built by a miser with his own hands—and it looked like it, but it was on a ridge looking across the valleys both ways, and there was a spruce wood where pheasants called in the evening and clipped holly hedges in the garden, and after a dining room and two bedrooms had been added and the old brick stuccoed and the spanels found their way to the hearthrug and dreamt into the hall fire, why it was home; another home. But that was the last of them, the family split up and wandered abroad; one left the house, and the play ended.

People have been known to love changing houses. There was a story in the family which never became quite obsolete, of an aunt who so soon upon moving that whenever domestic differences occurred they were always settled by the uncle's concession, "Never mind, Matilda, we'll leave at Lady Day."

POE'S PLACE IN LETTERS

(From The Kansas City Star)

After 70 years of controversy over the character and works of Edgar Allan Poe the end is not yet. How far away the end may be is indicated by critical discussions of Poe in three recent books on American literature. Two of these are designed for use as texts in schools and colleges and the other is intended for general reference by advanced students. Incidentally, Poe has been made the subject of 279 separate studies, to say nothing of treatment accorded him by writers dealing in a general way with the literature of this country.

These three particular discussions agree in referring to Poe as a solitary figure, a strange man, much talked about, greatly befogged and hence hard to understand. They remind the reader of Poe's prominence in European and American literary criticism.

But agreement does not go far. One of the writers declares that the difficulty in understanding Poe is largely due to the fact that several short periods of his life are unaccounted for by any of the records. Until these gaps are bridged over by continuous information as to Poe's whereabouts, this writer feels we shall not be able to interpret his character. But on the basis of facts available, the writer proceeds to estimate Poe's character and works in a fairly sane and moderate manner, but with an inclination toward mild severity in dealing with the poet's "habits."

Another of these critics is equally positive that the difficulty with Poe is not any scarcity of facts about him, but the practical impossibility of interpreting the facts at hand. This critic is therefore inclined to be rather lenient toward the "weaknesses" of the poet, and to place a high value upon one of Poe's work, criticism, poems and prose tales.

But the pitfalls of one type of Poe critics are especially illustrated in the glaring inconsistencies of the third discussion, which is found in a book widely used as text in schools and colleges throughout the country. Early in his account of Poe the author seeks to avoid trouble by declaring that "discussion of Poe's character is not part of our literary business," a statement directly refuted in another of the accounts. Yet in this author's next paragraph we read: "By inheritance and early training Poe had an appetite for strong drink, and when the inevitable struggle came his will was like a broken reed."

Further on in the same paragraph in this: "That Poe created any enduring works while he fought a losing battle with himself or the world or the wolf at his door . . . seems to us little short of marvelous. It is a glorious thing to strive, to run, when victory flies just ahead in plain sight; but it requires a grim courage to struggle on, as Poe did, with no companion but failure."

Yet on the opposite page there is this startling declaration: "The tragedy of his life consists not in poverty and suffering . . . but in the fact that, having two natures, he allowed the weaker to triumph."

Fortunately, only a small part of present day criticism of Poe is of this sorry character. Most of it is intelligent, at least, and doctors often disagree. Certainly, John Macklin Robertson in 1885, with the first really dependable study of Poe, put about this "Ishmael of American letters."

Yet some of the gossip and part of the illusions still remain. The declaration of the ignorant that "Poe was a drunkard who allowed his wife to die of starvation and cold," is a fair example of the survivors. The fact that Poe's mother-in-law remained loyal to him ought within itself to refute such a statement, though there are many other refutations.

It would be a very fine investment of time for those who are interested in Poe to say anything at all about him to read a little of Mr. Robertson's masterful essay, or Woodberry's "Life," or Professor Cairns' account in his "History of American Literature." Misunderstanding would probably remain, but there would be at least a basis of intelligence for it.

MARQUIS SAIONJI, A DEMOCRAT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is a peculiar turn of events that brings Marquis Saionji from Japan to the Peace Conference at Paris as the chief plenipotentiary of the Island Empire of the Pacific. Marquis Saionji has stood for freedom, liberty, and democratic progress for 50 years. He has been willing to sacrifice much in the interests of peace, and no man in Japan during the past half century has been more openly an advocate of proceeding along lines which kept clear of a clash of arms.

Marquis Kimmochi Saionji is of very old Japanese family, which many centuries ago was closely allied to the Japanese royal family. His family ranked high among the noble families of Japan, and his elder brother, Prince Tokudaiji, once Lord Chamberlain to the Mikado, was one of the foremost peers of the realm.

When Marquis Saionji was 17 years

was the best path for Japan to tread toward her development as a great power were so markedly in contradistinction to the plans of the Japanese military party that he resigned the premiership in consequence.

In the year 1916, in November, the Genro in Japan were called upon to appoint a new Premier in succession to Marquis Okuma. Prince Yamazata, the recognized head of the military party of Japan, and Marquis Saionji were two of the four members of the Genro who were to select the man who was to be Japan's War Premier. When Marquis Okuma's nominee was not chosen, and Count Terauchi, who was a strong military personage, was made Premier, the opinion was expressed in many diplomatic circles that a military régime in Japan would follow.

Advocate of Franchise Reform

As the years of the war have passed, those who depended upon the good counsels of Marquis Saionji having weight in the high council chambers of Japan have been proven correct. Mr. Hara, the present Premier of Japan, succeeded Count Terauchi last year. Three years ago, when Marquis Saionji relinquished the leadership of the Selyukai, Mr. Hara was called to that position. There has always been close political affiliation between the two men. They have worked together. It is thought by those who know Mr. Hara best that the ideas and liberality of thought of Marquis Saionji have had a great effect in making Mr. Hara, for many years the Marquis' first Lieutenant in political life, look upon social matters and social reform with a broad and sympathetic view. Fruit of this may already have been seen by the intimation from Japan that the Japanese franchise is to be greatly widened. Whereas the franchise in Japan has heretofore been confined to those male Japanese of a certain age who pay a tax of 10 yen or more a year (a total of less than 5 per cent of the population of Japan), it will soon be widened so as to take in all those who pay tax of 1 yen or more. This project is afoot, and while at the moment the proposal is to make the franchise only take in those who pay 3 yen or more per annum taxes, a broader liberalism is demanded that the further widening, down to the 1 yen basis, be carried through. In all this the part which the Marquis Saionji has played has not been small.

Allied statesmen who have met Marquis Saionji in Paris have been struck by the personal charm and keen intelligence of the Japanese statesman. The democracy of his viewpoint is undoubtedly, and Japan could not have chosen a more worthy or more efficient representative.

the most helpless curative agent on this planet? Because, of course, it is manifestly impossible to treat fear with drugs. This is the system that asks, nay, is demanding, to enter your home and my home unbidden, in the name of science to save us and our children from disease infection and contagion?

Is it any wonder that the unscrupulous element in an otherwise honorable profession are, when seeing the handwriting on the wall, scrambling to "save their bacon" behind the apron of "a United States department of health?"

Shall we forget that wise old saying, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and finally have to demand that the English language shall be also used in writing the medical doctors' prescription? This, in order that those who are compelled to submit to the various and sometimes hideous methods of medication may know exactly what the stuff is, in plain English.

(Signed) ARTHUR H. SWANK.
Fremont, Ohio, April 15, 1919.

AS TO TANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—When found make a note of," Captain Cuttle's advice which Notes and Queries makes a particular point of following on the subject of "Tanks in the Great War." In expectation of conjectures and inquiries in years to come, must be given as the reason for the reproduction in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor of the following paragraph which appeared in The Morning Post of Dec. 18, 1918: Facts About Tanks—The origin and evolution of tanks have so long puzzled the non-military mind, which in the midst of many disputes for the honor of the work could not equitably adjust the claims, that the information given on a souvenir card at a dinner of the Designs Branch of the Mechanical Warfare (Tanks) Department will be welcome. The facts were set out thus:

Question Answer
Who invented the first No one.
tank? Who designed the first Major Wilson and Sir William Tritton?
Who originated the all-Major Wilson, in round track? Who built the first tank? Sir W. Tritton at Foster's, Lincoln.
Who authorized the ex-Mr. Winston Pendarves of public Churchill money for the first tanks?
Who suggested the de-Major Greg sign of the gun carrier?
Who originally organized Sir A. Stern, K. B. E.
What firms produced Messrs. Foster, Lincoln, and Metropolitan Co., Birmingham.
When did they first go Sept. 5, 1916.
into action?
Who led them, getting 23 Lieut.-Col. Sumner, 28 over the mers., D. S. O. top?
Can there be any finality No more than in design of these land ships? Can there be finality in design of sea ships?

Y. D. Pins
Sterling silver
\$1.50
in 14 kt., \$3.75
safety catch, mail orders filled
REAGAN, KIPP CO.,
182 Tremont Street—next to Keith's
BOSTON, MASS.

Everloc Household Patch—25c
Can be used at home to repair rubber shoes, raincoats, auto tops, umbrellas, etc. Packed in 2 color, attractive display boxes with 1 dozen patches. Send 25c for catalog. Order direct. A complete window display is furnished free. Handled by most jobbers. Buy from them and get the best quality at a name today. We will see that you are supplied with the best.

Everloc Sales Co.,
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Everloc Sales Co.,
Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.

Everloc

CRITICS OF MAIL SERVICE ANSWERED

Postmaster-General Burleson, in Reply to Charges, Says Organized Propaganda Is Aimed at His Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A. S. Burleson, United States Postmaster-General, yesterday issued a reply to charges made against himself and the Post Office Department, in which he alleges that an organized propaganda is responsible for the charges, and that the persons behind this alleged intrigue are not actuated by a desire to improve the service. His statement, in part, follows:

"The organized propaganda directed against the Postmaster-General is thoroughly understood. He was advised last year that it would be inaugurated before the convening of this Congress. It does not have for its real purpose any desire for improvement in the postal or wire service, but is intended to aid in accomplishing a reduction of the rates of postage on second-class mail (newspapers and magazines). A virulent attack, founded upon falsehood, was made on the Postmaster-General by the advertising manager of the New York World, the principal newspaper engaged in this intrigue, at the time the increase of these postage rates was pending before the Ways and Means Committee. The increased rates were bitterly opposed. All opposition was brushed aside, and an increase of the rates was made by the Congress.

"The repeal of this law is what is now really desired by those attacking the Postmaster-General. It is believed by some of those affected that this cannot be brought about unless Burleson is gotten rid of. The principal lobby is that employed by this selfish combination, which is reputed to have raised many thousands of dollars to be used for accomplishing the repeal of this law.

"In circular letters, after telling of the number of Democratic representatives committed to the repeal of the law, and how it was hoped Republican members could be used, it urged certain publishers not to confine their attack to the zone law (the increased postage rates), but to broaden their scope of criticism. Thus the sinister purpose is disclosed.

"In fact, as stated, notice was given to the Postmaster-General more than a year ago what could be expected if there was no acquiescence on his part of the suspension or repeal of this law."

Order Rouses Criticism

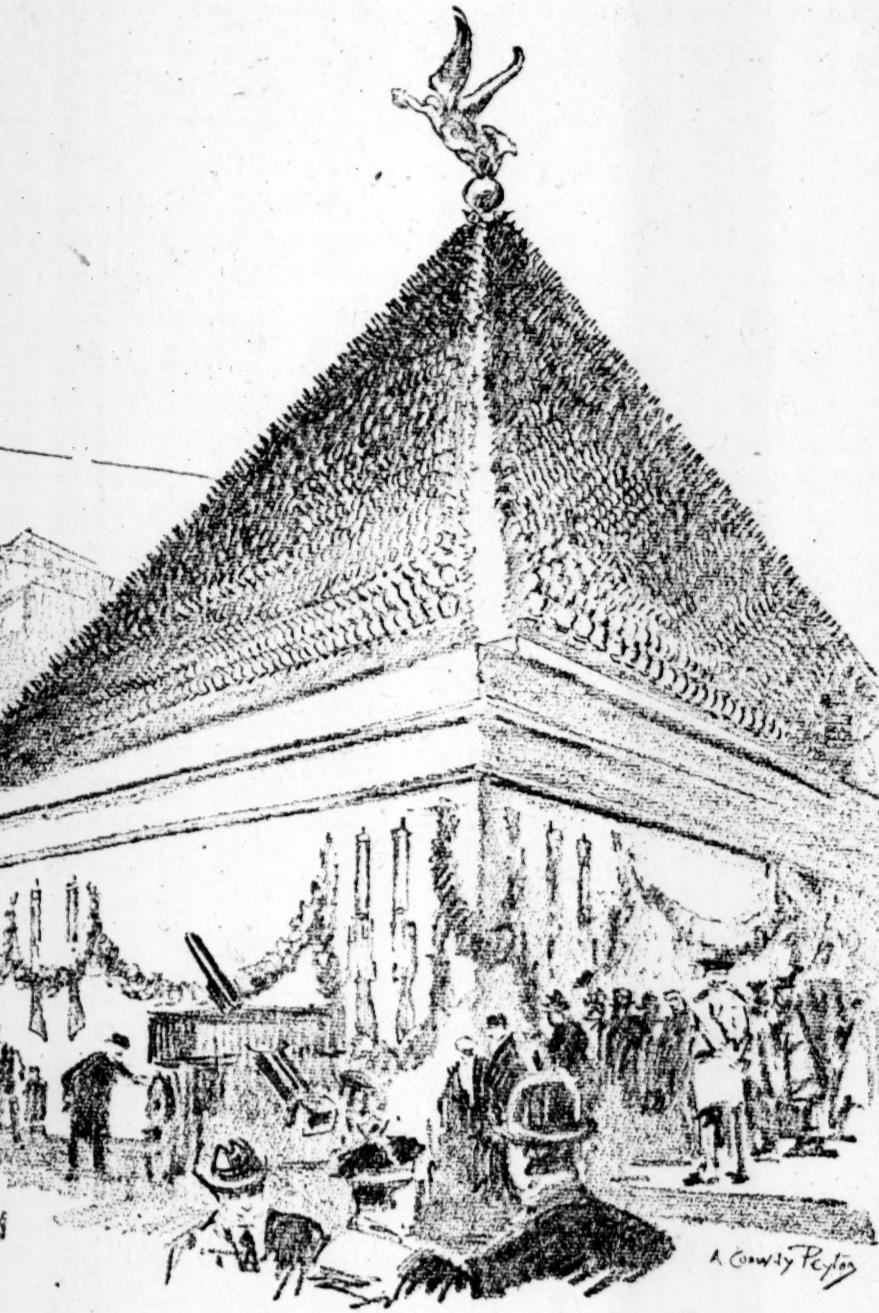
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Birnam Wood came to Dunsinane, and a gentleman named Macbeth, who in his time had fought some good battles, of one kind and another, fell. But Shakespeare was not more ingenious in manipulating even nature for theatrical effect than a Liberty Loan Committee. And so, to help "put over" the Victory Loan, the Argonne Forest has been brought to Times Square.

At least it was a miniature replica of that forest beside which, directly after Sunday, midnight, Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York stood when he bought what was officially heralded as the first Victory note actually sold in New York City. And

a legitimate product of proper publicity processes, it had an architect, to begin with, H. van Buren Magonigle, president of the Architectural League of New York; and under his direction an attempt has been made to enable it to justify the predictions that it would make an even more beautiful picture than the Altar of Liberty, at Madison Square, or the Avenue of the Allies, each symbolic of a previous drive.

Through painted decoration, rather than molded or modeled forms, with eight flagpoles along each block, with the cross-streets dressed in bunting, an attractive frame has been furnished for the daily picture of the drive. A number of things have been crowded into this frame: two pyramids of 12,000 German helmets, probably including the 16 (or was it 30) the Irishman had to bring back before he could find one that fitted him; a winged victory, by Herbert Adams, surmounting each pyramid, with cap-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Pyramids of captured German helmets on Victory Way, New York

AS NEW YORK BUYS VICTORY BONDS

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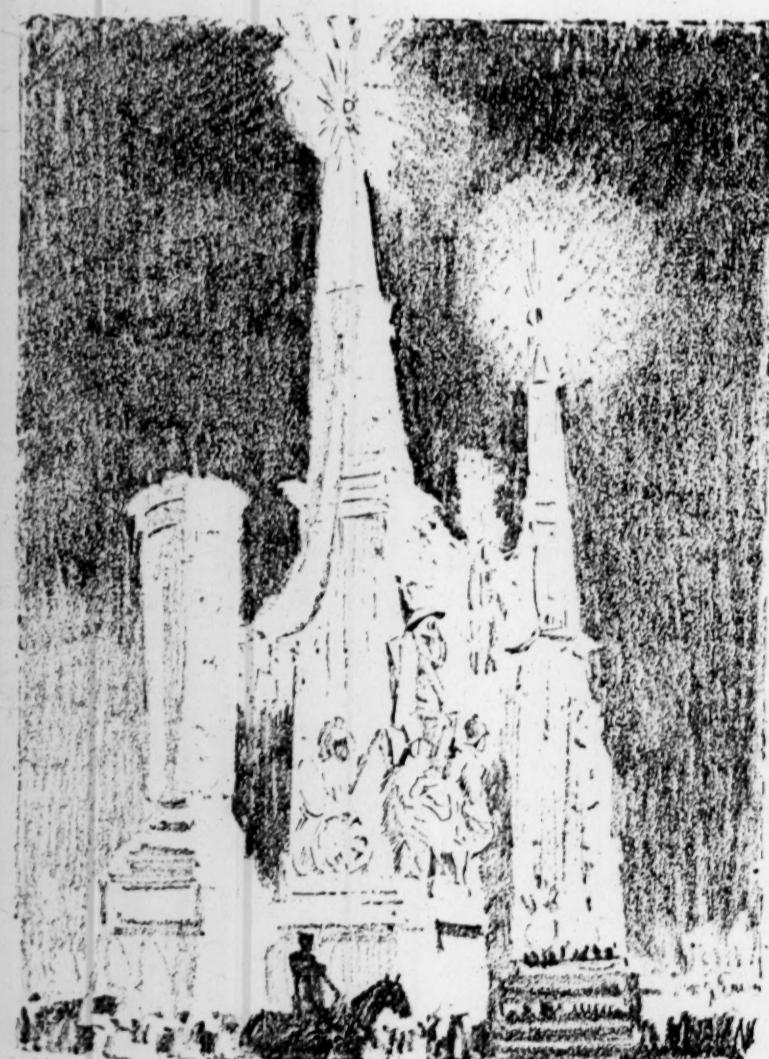
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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Arch of Jewels, Fifth Avenue, New York

Broadway's Argonne is only one of many attractions, set up to stimulate note selling, which throughout the Victory drive will present to New Yorkers one of those panoramas of constantly engrossing interest to which a succession of loan drives has made them accustomed.

Colonnade of the States

Then, too, there is the Colonnade of the States, also in the Way, formed by 52 columns, each 56 feet high and five in diameter, each surmounted by an eagle with the 48 flags of the states hung between. Between Forty-Seventh and Forty-Eighth streets is the speakers' stand, its background a frieze of mural paintings by various artists. Here the band plays, and farther north, in a public forum, pageants and other ceremonies are the reader and the writer.

Though sounding at first like a makeshift midway, the Victory Way is

tured machine guns at their bases; 63 captured German 77s, 75 gun carriages, hundreds of rifles, machine guns, trench mortars, and gun platforms; in a word, a kind of world war rummage sale.

Varied Activities

There are scores of features that

might be added to this story; such as the facts that children's hour will be observed daily on the Way at 2 o'clock; that hundreds of saleswomen are promoting the campaign along with the men; that the women's clubs have opened their own campaign headquarters; that industries and communities are striving for honor flags; that millions of dollars worth of notes were pledged before the campaign started; that 15 veterans of former drives are in charge of this one; that the Atlantic fleet, the Victory fleet, in the Hudson River, is a mighty argument for support of the campaign, and that at night, illuminated, it is a most rare sight in a city replete with things worth seeing; and that, in general, one wonders how he is going to sit back comfortably and without boredom into the humdrum of things when the great American people get through lending money in picturesque fashion.

But at least, in conclusion, remembering that the United States is a

For men who consider comfort most important.

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This shoe will insure foot comfort because it is a genuine foot form shoe.

Glazed Kid Blucher Oxford, Price \$10.50

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PROFITS DIVISION ON A JUST BASIS

This is the Problem for Labor and Capital to Work Out, Says Secretary Wilson, Who Minimizes Fear of Bolshevism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Because of the intelligence of American workers and a better understanding between Labor and Capital, there should be no apprehension lest the Bolshevik movement will gain a foothold in the United States, according to William B. Wilson, United States Secretary of Labor, who talked on "The Future Relationship Between Capital and Labor" at the Boston Chamber of Commerce assembly luncheon yesterday at the Hotel Brunswick.

"The greatest trouble which I see confronting this country," said Mr. Wilson, "is the possibility of a long period of unemployment and idleness on the part of the workers. I believe, however, that we are at the peak of the period of unemployment and that the industrial situation is rapidly readjusting itself."

Mutual Interest

"The I. W. W. movement is akin to the Bolshevik philosophy and it was on the verge of passing out in the United States a little more than a year ago when it received aid from abroad which has kept it alive," declared Mr. Wilson. "The Department of Labor has investigated this movement and has found that the I. W. W. is unable to get a foothold except where the employer has pursued a policy of repression of the legitimate aspirations of the workers."

"Employers and employees have a mutual interest in industry. It is not an identical interest, but a mutual one. Where they diverge is on the question of the division of that which has been produced, and if they are wise they will sit down around the council table and work out this problem of division of profit on as just a basis as conditions will permit. Labor troubles will be reduced to a minimum when there is a mutual realization of partnership."

Industrial Program

Mr. Wilson's address was of unusual interest to the several hundred members of the chamber present, for they have before them an industrial program whose main features are thus stated:

"The public interest requires adjustment of industrial relations by peaceful methods. Any proposed Labor program which does not establish, define and safeguard the rights of the public is fatally defective."

"Our consideration in the conduct of industrial enterprises to all persons whose livelihoods are dependent upon it; solution of problem of unemployment and labor turnover; recognition of the right of the workers to organize; adequate representation is management of industry of all parties in interest; scrupulous observance of agreements among industrial relations; provision for prompt and final interpretation of industrial agreements in event of controversy; adjustment of wages with due regard to purchasing power of the wage; discountenance of fixing of basic day as subterfuge for increasing compensation; against arbitrary restriction on output; no reduction in wages until possibility of reduction of costs in all other directions has been exhausted."

WAR'S EFFECT ON WAGES IN BRITAIN

Report States That Workers on the Land Have Never Been so Well Off as at Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Mr. Geoffrey Drage, director of investigations on behalf of the government into wages and conditions of employment in agriculture, declares in the first volume of his recently issued report that it may probably be safely concluded that, taking wages and prices together, those agricultural workers who are left on the land have never been so well off as they are now, except that, like other classes, under the peculiar war conditions, they cannot obtain with their money enough of the essentials of existence because they are not always to be had. This, of course, he adds, is not the same thing as saying that they are as well off as they ought to be. Most observers agree that before the war and for a long time past the remuneration of the agricultural laborer was inadequate and his life a great struggle.

It is added that it may be reasonably proposed that the higher minimum wage now fixed in all counties by the Agricultural Wages Board will give a sufficient margin unless, and until, the cost of living rises much higher.

Position of Farmer

Dealing with the position of the farmer, the report states that it seems it will be necessary, when the period of natural protection given by the war to home agriculture has come to an end, unless the cost of production is diminished in some other way, or unless future world market prices remain on a higher level, to take other measures to maintain the balance between prices and cost of labor, if farming is to be carried on.

One of the investigators declares: "There is unfortunately a feeling of great uncertainty in the minds of the farmers as to what may lie before them in the future. The sort of question that presents itself to them is—when the war is over, and the country is no longer in dread of the submarine, shall we have in this country a labor government who will argue

that the proletariats of the nations will never permit another European war; that the danger of the submarine is a thing of the past, and that there is, therefore, no necessity for the State to pay a premium to insure its food supply against the effects of the submarine. The farmer, therefore, before he lends himself cordially to the plan of raising the level of wages of agricultural workers, declares it is not unreasonable on his part to demand some assurance that he will not be deprived at some future date of the ability to pay them. He adds that the profits he has made have only served to bring him up to par and to recoup him for the loss of capital which he experienced in the bad times in the late '70s, '80s, and '90s."

The report comments: "One way of maintaining prices of farm produce at the expense of the consumer, though not necessarily to the impoverishment of the Nation as a whole, would be to impose import duties upon foreign foodstuffs."

A proposal is made by a Northants investigator that old wages should be made to fluctuate automatically with food prices.

Tables given show that in the great majority of agricultural counties farm laborers work from nine to ten hours per day in summer, and eight to 8½ hours in winter.

The existence of competing industries in the northern counties, with high wages, short hours, half holidays and freedom from Sunday work is stated to have proved a strong counter-attraction for farm laborers at hiring times, and the reaction on farm wages is immediate and very marked.

Land Army Girls

"With the approach of conditions of employment in agriculture to those in other industries it does not appear that the difficulties involved would be insuperable," it is added. Of the land army girls it is stated that in most cases they worked the same hours as men, and were chiefly engaged on skilled work either with horses or looking after stock and milking, or driving motor plows. They have also been employed in woodlands with considerable success.

The reduction of the general supply of agricultural labor since 1914, owing to recruiting for army and navy, and by transference of labor to other industries, had by the beginning of 1917, amounted to 65 or 70 per cent of the normal pre-war supply, but the labor left had been augmented by women; special release of children from school for farm work; by the employment of boys from public and secondary schools, old-age pensioners, by the release of soldiers for farm work, and by the employment of prisoners of war.

It is declared that the general opinion of farmers is that there is a prevailing spirit of apathy and want of energy in all classes of farm labor, and the relative proportion of output is as two to three of former times. The hope is freely expressed that the more favorable conditions of wages and hours will produce the needed change in the demeanor of the farm laborer.

A possible and far-reaching effect of the war on the small farms, in the opinion of the best local authorities, is that many of the small farmers will be broken by the effect of the rise in wages, and still more by the simultaneous compulsion put upon them to convert part of their grass-land into tillage. Their farms will probably be taken over by the larger farmers, and they themselves will revert to bailiffs of farmers, sharing the doom of their yeoman predecessors.

The average rates of cash wages in January, 1918 are given as: Shepherds, 22s. 5d. to 40s.; cattlemen, 22s. 5d. to 40s.; horsemen, 22s. 9d. to 39s. 6d.; ordinary laborers, 21s. 11d. to 35s.

BUREAUX URGED FOR EMPLOYMENT

Washington Conference on Creation of Permanent National Service—Provisions of the Proposed Law Are Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Delegates from 30 states, at the conference called by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, to devise a legislative program for the creation of a permanent national employment service, are using a bill prepared by Fred C. Crofton of Columbus, Ohio, formerly federal director of the United States Employment Service in Ohio, as the basis of their discussions.

This bill probably will be changed in some details before adoption by the conference, which will continue through Friday. The preamble states that "in order to encourage and aid in establishing free public employment offices, there shall be created in the Department of Labor, the United States Employment Service. It shall be in charge of a director-general, who shall be appointed by the President."

It is provided that a national system of employment offices shall be maintained in cooperation with states, municipalities and other political subdivisions. The director-general is empowered to enter into cooperative agreements with states of subdivisions for the maintenance of offices. Under such agreements, the Secretary of Labor is authorized to pay any part of the whole of the expenses of executing the agreements, provided the state offices are conducted under federal regulations.

After the administration expenses of the director-general's office are paid, the balance of any appropriation made by Congress for the service is to be divided among the states in the proportion that the population of each state bears to the total population of the United States, not including its outlying possessions. Another provision extends the franking privilege of the Post Office Department to the employment offices.

"The fact that private funds aggregating \$200,000 a month have been contributed to 464 offices of the United States Employment Service, which would have been closed on March 22 owing to the failure of the Deficiency Bill, is the strongest test possible of the public desire for the continuance of the employment system," said John B. Denmore, director-general of the United States Employment Service, in opening the conference Wednesday.

The states represented in the conference are: Alabama, California, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, New Jersey, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington and Wyoming. The District of Columbia and the American Federation of Labor also are represented.

MR. CAMPANINI TELLS CHICAGO OPERA PLANS

NEW YORK, New York—Cleofonte Campanini, general director of the Chicago Opera Association, sailed on Wednesday for Italy on the Rotterdam in search of new singers and operas. Before sailing he announced the engagement of Gino Marinuzzi, a young Italian conductor, who, he said, had won success in the leading theaters of Italy. He also announced the debut next season of Edward Johnson, an American dramatic tenor, who has been 10 years abroad studying grand opera and who was formerly known in this country as a musical comedy singer. Miss Mary Garden and Mme. Galli-Curci will also be with the Chicago company.

CANADA'S LABOR COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to statistics gathered from the Department of Labor, the year 1918 shows a big increase in the trade union membership in Canada. At the close of 1917 the membership stood at 204,630, comprised in 1974 local branches. The increase in 1918 is 44,257, bringing the reported membership to 248,887, comprised in 2274 branch unions, an increase of an even 300. Of the total trade union membership in the Dominion, 201,432 are connected with 1897 local branches of international organizations, an increase of 36,536 members and 195 branches for the year; 37,928 are affiliated with 332 branches of non-international bodies, an increase of 5585 members and 88 branches, and 9527 are members of independent units, a gain of 2136 members over the year 1917. The membership increase for all classes of organized labor bodies in Canada for the two years 1917 and 1918, according to information received in the Department of Labor, amounted to 88,480.

CANADA'S TRADE UNION FIGURES

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RED FLAG DISPLAY FORBIDDEN

LANSING, Michigan—Governor

Sleeper has signed a bill forbidding

the display of the red flag at any

public assembly, parade or demon-

stration under penalty of five years

imprisonment or \$1000 fine.

Many a man after trying on Hickey-Freeman Clothes has said, "No more tailors for me!"

We sell them.

E. J. MILLER

313 Center Ave., Bay City, Mich.

of the members of the commission are as follows: Chief Justice Mathers of Manitoba, chairman; Senator Smeaton White, Mr. Charles Harrison, Mr. Carl Riordan, Mr. F. Pauzé, Mr. Tom Moore and Mr. J. W. Bruce. Senator White is managing director of the Montreal Gazette; Mr. Riordan is president of the Riordan Pulp & Paper Company; Mr. Pauzé is a lumber man and was a member of the trade commission to visit France during the war. Mr. Harrison is a railway conductor and has been head of the Order of Railway Conductors on the eastern lines for a number of years. Mr. Tom Moore is president of the Trades & Labor Congress of Canada, of which body Mr. Bruce is also a member. Messrs. White and Harrison will represent the public, Messrs. Riordan and Pauzé the employers, and Messrs. Moore and Bruce the employees. The commission commences its investigations of industrial relations in Canada in British Columbia immediately after Easter, and will render its report to Parliament by June 1.

CANADIAN LABOR'S SHARE IN THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—"Why should the present acute situation between Capital and Labor be allowed to become more acute?" asked the Hon. Gideon Robertson, in an address to the Association of the Montreal Building and Construction Industries. "Why," he went on, "should we not emulate the examples of the great nations of the world, and now try to adopt a spirit of cooperation and arbitration to settle our differences, rather than dispute our claims by strikers?"

That the working classes had constituted 55 per cent of the Canadian expeditionary force, that consequently the wage-earners of Canada had suffered the most by the war, and were therefore entitled to have a better share of the things for which they fought and suffered—this was the argument put forward by the Minister. The workingman, said Senator Robertson, had a feeling that he should have more recognition and that he ought to be reasonably and adequately paid. A self-confidence was springing up in the breast of the workman, which he did not possess five years ago. This was in a large measure due to the great things which the worker had accomplished during the war. Under stress and strain he was able to carry the Empire on his shoulders to safety.

"We must not be forgetful," said Senator Robertson, "that although the workingmen formed a large percentage of the army, they nevertheless represented a very small proportion of the land and wealth which they fought to protect. The feeling is spreading that more militant means should be taken to bring about the evolution of the workingman. In some countries this has changed from evolution to revolution, but happily such a state has not yet come to pass in Canada. I do not think that such conditions will ever be seen in this country, but I think it behoves all business men to give heed to the changing times and to realize that this spirit is growing and will continue to grow among workingmen unless they are convinced that they will be fairly treated."

MESSAGE TO ENGLAND FROM AMERICAN JEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That England and the United States are forever inseparably united by their common fight for civil and religious liberty, is the message intrusted to Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England and High Commissioner to the United States, by the Judeans of New York City, representing the Jews of America, to take back to England. This message is to be delivered alike to all who fought for these ideals. At a dinner in honor of Earl Reading, prominent Jews of New York spoke with enthusiasm of the glory which he had brought to their race and declared that for 5000 years their people had been faithful to those same ideals for which the United States engaged in the world war.

"Promises to Pay"

Your merchandise accounts represent the fruitage of the combined efforts of your organization. What you produce or handle must be exchanged for "promises to pay".

Protect those promises with American Credit Insurance. Our Unlimited Policy guarantees against excessive credit losses. It does more; it serves to prevent losses. In any emergency of credit accounts there is nothing from our experience so strong or so safe.

No business is too large, and none too small, for us to serve beneficially. Manufacturers and jobbers, send for free copy of our new booklet, "A Billion of Business".

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Senate Committee Provides for
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of Its Blind and Crippled

fixtures, in the name of the Commonwealth." Those unable to travel about are to be employed in their own homes.

TANGIER'S FATE IN HANDS OF POWERS

Question Is Now Being Asked Whether Territory Will Be a French, Spanish or International Protectorate

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Morocco

TANGIER, Morocco — Tangier is greatly perturbed. It is approaching the time when, as it thinks, for weal or woe, its fate will be sealed at the Peace Conference. Will it be under a French protectorate? Will it be under a Spanish protectorate? Or will it be under the protectorate of one or more of the powers—international in fact? (Incidentally, it should be said here that the question of a British protectorate alone has ceased to arise, for it is understood that a reciprocal interchange of interests between Great Britain and France has taken place in regard to Morocco and Egypt.)

These are the burning questions of the hour. They have been smoldering for years: now they have burst out into flame. The Spanish and French press are full of articles on the subject. Responsible ministers go out of their way to make references to it. The air, in fact, is full of it—even in the Petit Soko, that great meeting place in Tangier where the fate of nations is often settled in a short space of time. Perhaps the recent visit of the American diplomatic agent to Paris, as well as that of the then Spanish Premier, Count Romanones, may have something to do with it. Anyway, there it is.

International Control

At first sight it is somewhat difficult to account for all these doubts. If the Tangier zone was an international regime at the commencement of the war, as every one supposed, and was merely waiting for the promulgation of the laws for the control of the municipal affairs of the town, why, now that the war is over, should it not revert to the status quo? The situation might, perhaps, be better understood if people who use the term "international" would define the meaning which they attach to it. International control and international ownership are very different things. That some joint system of control was, for certain reasons, to be instituted, did not necessarily mean that the previous owner—in this case the Sultan—was to be deprived of his rights in toto. It did not mean a substitution of owners. It is quite true that, if the war had not intervened, the laws referred to—drawn up after several attempts by the representatives of England, France, and Spain according to treaty—would have come into being. Actually, the deed was awaiting the signature of the last named, so that, to all intents and purposes, it did not, and consequently does not, exist.

It is said that Spain has tried, more than once during the war, to extract some privileges in Morocco from France in return for her neutrality. It is said that France might, at one time, have conceded something. Be this as it may, nothing matured. Spain herself remained neutral, or as nearly so as the many Germans in the country would allow her to be. But, if any Spaniard suggests that such was the case in Spanish Morocco, his definition of the word "neutrality" must be decidedly original. At any rate, the French Intelligence Department has no illusions on the subject whatever. They know the bitter results; let those haggle over definitions who will. They even know the exact sum which was paid every month to that arch-rebel, and fomenter-of-rebellion amongst the Moors in the French zone. They know exactly how the money and munitions were brought from Spain, and conveyed via Ceuta, Tetuan, and Melilla. They know many other things, but these will suffice.

Spain's Claim

Now, on what does Spain base her claim to Tangier as a Spanish protectorate, as she is reputed to do? Is it because she was, more or less, neutral in Spain, and considerably less in Morocco? Surely she cannot expect a reward for expelling the many Germans in the Spanish zone after the signing of the armistice? Does she suggest that, under her protecting wing, Tangier would cease to be a belated promise, and blossom forth into a recognized fact? And this, after the object lessons in economic development shown by her after the occupation of the town of Ceuta and its environs for some 500 years, and the rest of her zone for some seven or eight years?

The plain man in the street derives little enlightenment from the Spanish press and from the speeches of Spanish ministers. Little is said about right and privileges as conferred by treaty. Sentimentalism largely prevails. Tangier is a little more than a stone's throw from Spain, and geographically speaking, should belong to her. It is largely populated by Spaniards who hold many interests. And so on. On the other hand, it should be known that this population is composed mostly of undesirables, many of whom have probably left their country for their country's good; and that the interests consist for the most part of shops—very few of which are of any importance. Also, it is true that the French population is not far behind that of the Spanish in number, and there is no comparison whatever when it comes to a question of wealth and influence.

There has been considerable talk lately about the appointment of a new Governor in the Spanish zone. He, unlike his predecessor, has progressive tendencies, and in fact admires—he has said so publicly—the methods and work of General Lyautey in the French zone. No doubt he means to

follow in the general's footsteps—if he can. And if Tangier should ever come under the protection of Spain, he would continue the good work there, no doubt.

All this, however, is extremely vague and unsatisfactory. Futurity, so beloved of the Spanish mind, comes in unfortunately. The Spanish press has been giving a further example of this of late. Perhaps it feels that the past cannot well be used in argument on Moroccan affairs; the present, it is not overwise about; but when it comes to the future—Ah! where is the Spaniard who cannot decline it with the utmost fearlessness and freedom?

Case for France

Here is a sample of the "formulae" recently employed—formulae which are going to pave the way to a Moroccan heaven: "Spain and France must follow in Morocco a policy on parallel lines." It has an excellent ring about it; it should be very flattering to the French. But it is not. It is not only distasteful; it is much resented. According to Mr. Raymond Lerouge in *Le Dépêche Marocaine*, the French official organ in Tangier, it builds up a system of reciprocal rights and obligations which have no other end but to level up the situation between the two countries in the Sherifian Empire. In other words, it is suspected as being an effort to introduce the thin end of the wedge; it suggests a present political equality as a basis for future action.

Mr. Lerouge puts the French case in this way: There is only one protectorate over the whole of Morocco—not two as is commonly supposed. This protectorate has already been confined to France, who has delegated her responsibilities to Spain under certain conditions, and in a certain portion of the Empire. Spain, therefore, has merely a zone of influence—not a protectorate in the strict sense of the word. She cannot exercise sovereign rights in their entirety. She provides, for instance, an administration, as well as a police force, but she cannot contract a loan, nor treat with a foreign power, neither can she alienate any portion of the territory which she holds in trust for the Sultan, whose representative in this part is the Khalifa of Tetuan. There are obligations on her part in upholding the prestige of, and in rendering secure, this portion of the Sultan's dominions.

Spain's Sub-Tenant

Briefly, Spain is as it were, a sub-tenant only; she can furnish her house as she pleases, but she can violate none of the legitimate rights of the owner—the Sultan. In exactly the same way, the Sultan, Mr. Lerouge argues, is the only sovereign in what is called the Tangier zone. His rights have no more been alienated there than in the Spanish zone. All the treaty said was, "The town and its suburbs will be given a special régime which will be determined later." The zone of Tangier has for centuries belonged to the Sultan, and does so now. His authority is officially recognized, and is in no sense limited by that of any other. It here represents by the Naib-Tazi, not by the Khalifa of Tetuan.

In support of his contention, Mr. Lerouge quotes the treaty of March, 1912, called the Franco-Moroccan treaty, made between the Sultan, Moulay Hafid, and the representative of the French Government. By this, the protectorate of France over the whole of Morocco—not a part—was established. It is true, he says, that the word "protectorate" is only used once, but, nevertheless, the terms of the various clauses leave no doubt as to their meaning. For instance, it speaks of the judicial, scholastic, economic, financial, and military reforms which the French Government may deem it useful to introduce in the Moroccan territory. In another place, the following occurs: "All measures necessary to police the land and the territorial waters of Morocco."

These are only a few of the many quotations given by Mr. Lerouge. In a clear and comprehensive way he states the French case, giving chapter and verse from this treaty, as well as that of the Franco-Spanish treaty signed some eight months later.

In a general way, he does not object so much to the actual words used in any formula which Spain may choose to adopt in regard to her Moroccan policy. If she is willing to observe the spirit of her engagements—and it is plain he is somewhat skeptical about this—he feels that his country would be only too happy to collaborate with her for the advancement of the interests of the Moorish people, and for the welfare of all those concerned in the progression and development of Morocco. But, he says—and this must be distinctly understood—there is now only one way, and that is to follow in the footsteps of France from whom any right, title, or power which she may have is derived.

CANADA AND ALIEN PEOPLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—In an address on "Democracy or Bolshevism," delivered at a luncheon given in his honor by the Empire Club of this city, Dr. C. A. Eaton, of New York, referring to the question of immigration, said: "I do not like to advise Canada, but a nation is as strong as its soul. If Canada fills up her west with alien peoples she will be establishing an 'Imperium in Imperio,' and some day in her hour of need she will discover she is a house divided against itself. Better to have fewer citizens and better ones, and above all have them Canadian in their soul." Speaking of conditions in the United States the speaker declared that "cooperation is taking the place of mutual antagonism and suspicion, and I believe we are entering upon a period of development in the direction of industrial democracy, which will surpass in its beneficial effects upon the world, the great period of political democracy which created the modern free governments of the world."

AFTERMATH OF THE MONARCHIST RISING

Rejoicings in Oporto on Delivery From Royalist Régime Said to Have Been "Indescribably Enthusiastic"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The cleaning up of still republican Portugal has naturally revealed a number of very interesting circumstances and brought about some notable occurrences in its train. Some interesting details have reached Spain from the most authentic sources; it has happened occasionally that the base of the news was Spain itself. There is some natural curiosity as to what may have been found at Oporto when the republicans again took possession of the place and all that it contained. As to money, it was found that at the banking establishment where the Monarchist junta kept its funds there still remained to its credit a sum of £3000. Notice was given that a police official would duly attend at the bank for the delivery of that sum to the republican authorities, and this was done, a check for the amount being handed over.

Illuminating Documents

The Monarchists, when they knew their fate was imminent, tried to set fire to their headquarters in the Eden Theater, and destroyed all they could. Still some illuminating documents were discovered there later. Among them was a receipt for the payment of £40,000 for arms supplied. And in the railway station at Oporto was found a complete train loaded with arms and munitions. All the wagons bore labels with the word "Potatoes" upon them. The newspapers of Oporto insist that the train came from Spain, but do not say how they came by this intelligence. In the house of Lieut.-Col. Cortes Real Machado, a fighting Monarchist, were found large quantities of hand grenades, explosive bombs, rifles, pistols, and large numbers of arms of other descriptions. Similar stocks were found in the houses of other officers of the Monarchist Party. It is known that in a single day the Royalists threw 238 grenades against the people and property of Mirandella. Many houses were smashed up and whole families rendered homeless and miserable.

The rejoicings in Oporto on its delivery from the Royalist régime were very remarkable. The demonstrations of enthusiasm are said to have been indescribable, and the people went to extraordinary lengths to show their confidence in the republic. Never did the republic know that it had so many fervent friends! The republican troops who came into the town were received as if they had been conquerors in a war that had placed Portugal in the head of the nations. The manifestations also originated in some unexpected quarters. The Railways' Society took the initiative in the organization of a great show of loyalty to the republic, and joy at the turn of events, in which the whole of the people joined, many coming in from the outlying districts to take part in the demonstration. The rejoicing crowd assembled in front of the hotel where the ministers of the republic who had come along from Lisbon were staying, and nothing would satisfy them but a speech from some member of the government, the Minister of Commerce at length obliging.

Meantime military bands were marching through the streets blowing out their music with all the power at their command. One who knew nothing of the circumstances or of the temperment of the Portuguese might have imagined on witnessing the spectacle that Portugal at last was rid of all her difficulties and that the country was firmly established in economic prosperity and political comfort. It became the custom for all sections of the community to hold a republican meeting and pass some sort of resolution. At one of them it was decided to petition the government for the expulsion from Portugal of all Monarchist officials and for the immediate dissolution of the police force and the republican guard at Oporto, both of which were stigmatized as dangers to the present government. It was also asked that a special watch should be kept at the frontiers.

Spain Rejects Royalists

The Spanish Government, by the way, has been steadily refusing to allow Monarchist individuals and families to stay at any place in the frontier provinces. They have been entirely cleared out of Tuy, just over the frontier, where the population in recent years has seemed to be as much Portuguese as Spanish, or perhaps even more so, where Monarchist arrangements were organized, and where Monarchist leaders of importance were waiting for their chance to jump back into their own country and assist in the reestablishment of the Royalist Government. Tuy has in fact been a great danger spot to the republic, separated as it is from Portugal by nothing more than a big iron bridge over the river. The Spanish authorities have apparently realized the fairness of representations made to them on the subject. The Portuguese Royalists who have been sent out of the place have for the most part gone to Corunna or Madrid, but a large number have moved to France, and the revolt was seriously prejudiced accordingly.

made arrangements to emigrate to America and that some have already started.

Return of Exiles

Those eminent exiles, Mr. Bernardino Machada, once President of the republic, and Mr. Affonso Costa, former Premier, both of whom have been spending their time in Paris, now return to the full joy of republican citizenship. They are forgiven, and high places are in store for them again. This is the natural result not only of the establishment of a government which, while representing most sections of republicanism, has strong leanings toward the democratic side, but is recognition also of the very correct part that these high lights of former administrations played through the recent troubles, the messages they sent from Paris being all for the government and for nothing else. They could hardly have been otherwise.

It is said that Mr. Affonso Costa, late chief of the Democratic Party in Portugal, who was overthrown in the coup d'état of Sidonio Paes, is to be nominated as Portuguese delegate at the Peace Conference. Machado is expected in Lisbon shortly. He has addressed a somewhat remarkable message "To the Nation" from Paris, abandoning any claim to the presidency which he might still possess. In this message he says: "To the Portuguese people, who by their formidable display at Lisbon and Oporto, in town and country, have just so eloquently confirmed their unshakable republican faith, which I never for a moment doubted, belongs the full right after the revolution to pronounce formally on the prompt restoration of normal governmental order without being embarrassed in the manifestation of its desire by any previous arrangement."

"It is with the deepest emotion and a feeling of patriotic pride that I have just laid down before its sovereignty the presidential mandate that I had the honor to receive on Aug. 6, 1915, of the confidence of its worthy representatives, and which through so many vicissitudes and trials I always tried to fulfill with a scrupulous constitutional and international integrity. Under my presidency we took courageously, as a free and independent nation, our place in the line for the defense of the rights of peoples against the brutal aggression of German imperialism. If it were not for the griefs and sorrows we have suffered as the result, we should today regard ourselves as largely compensated. Thanks to the heroic valor of our people, which nothing can tarnish, our intervention in the war opens to us all the splendid gates of the future. The world regards us with respect, and it is on us alone, our unshakable solidarity around the flag of the republic, that the revival of great Portuguese depends."

The Royalist Leader

Meanwhile, what of Paiva Couceiro, the adventurous Royalist leader, the "Regent," the issuer of a hundred or more Royalist proclamations, the man who, not for the first time, played boldly for a big prize? A score of explanations are given as to his whereabouts and his state, but none of them should be taken as definite or final on anything like the present evidence with which they are supported. It was at first reported that he had been taken prisoner, but that does not now appear to be the case. At the time of the collapse of his cause in Oporto, the rumor ran that he was hiding in a house in the Rua Murta. Citizens and soldiers made a thorough search in that quarter without any result. Then it was announced that he had been seen in Espinosa and later at Verin in the Spanish province of Orense. It seems most likely, almost certain in fact, that he is in Spain somewhere, and is likely to keep his location as secret as possible in view of the probability of the Spanish Government being asked to deliver him up and of the further probability of that government in its present state of mind being likely to accede to such a proposition. But some say that he is interned in Spain.

One account of his proceedings after the collapse is circumstantial and emanates from one who was actually his aide-de-camp. This man says that Couceiro escaped in a small boat from Granja, a place on the coast some way south of Oporto, and went to Vigo. He had left Oporto two days before the republic was declared again in that city, intending to join the southern column, but when at Granja he realized that all was lost and set about making his escape. This informant states that before he undertook his operations, Couceiro had submitted two direct questions to Manoel the first being, "Are you ready to come back?" and the second, "Do you approve of this movement?" Manoel answered, "Yes," to both questions, and without that answer Couceiro would never have begun his business. As to why, after his promise, Manoel hung back, the explanation is that he was afraid of foreign complications and had hoped that the British Government would have shown itself favorable to the Monarchist pretensions and would have recognized the independence of the part of the insurgents. This belief was found to be a mistake and so Manoel hesitated, and the revolt was seriously prejudiced accordingly.

The central area surrounding the mansion consists of two other smaller residences, each having a certain area under garden orchards and glasshouses, which will be at once used for training purposes. The men will receive instruction in pruning fruit trees, transplanting, feeding, spraying,

SMALL HOLDINGS FOR SERVICE MEN

Various Arts and Crafts Underlying Practice of Horticulture and Agriculture Will Be Taught at Centers

A previous article upon the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on April 23.

II

By The Christian Science Monitor special agricultural correspondent

LONDON, England—Many of the men returning from the front desire to lead an open-air life, may not wish to take up holdings, but rather to get such training in fruit growing or market gardening generally as will enable them to obtain employment on large fruit farms or market gardens.

Or it may be that men with a mechanical turn of mind will desire training in the driving and manipulating of agricultural machinery, for one fact is now becoming apparent, viz., that the motor tractor has come to stay and will be more and more used by the farmer and market gardener. It will not be possible to turn over to an ordinary farm hand the control of motor-driven or drawn implements, but it will be absolutely essential that all large farmers shall keep a fully qualified engineer capable of executing repairs and overhauling all the machinery used on the farm.

Teaching at Training Centers

Basket-making is another industry which is being considered in connection with training centers; also conversion of timber for estate purposes, and carpentry so far as it applies to the making of gates and erection of shed accommodation such as is in common use on large estates.

Already the Ministry of Pensions has inaugurated classes for the training of men in pruning, and these men

grading, and packing for market. Early vegetable crops will be grown under glass and in the open air, while general market gardening will be carried on in the kitchen gardens and paddocks adjoining the gardens. On the estate are also three farms, including the home farm, which will be run in conjunction with the gardens already described, while the two outlying farms at present in the hands of tenants will be left let, but the holders will be asked to take a certain number of the men who may desire to qualify in pure agriculture.

The various arts and crafts which underlie the practice of horticulture and agriculture will be taught by qualified instructors: basket-making, smithy work, motor and tractor driving, plowing, threshing and ordinary operations, dairying, beekeeping, poultry keeping, tailoring, shoemaking, saw-milling, and conversion of timber for estate purposes, carpentry, etc.

A demand was made for the elimination of registration anomalies in the working out of the women's suffrage clauses.

Mrs. Fawcett gave an account of the women suffragists' negotiations with the Peace Conference delegates, and the council congratulated the French Suffrage Society upon the result of the meeting.

A demand was made for the elimination of registration anomalies in the working out of the women's suffrage clauses.

Mrs. Strachey said she hoped that a new charter would be drawn up for the whole of the labor of the country.

Surrounding the central estate lies a pretty country village with its post office, smithy, parish room, etc. In fact, everything exists which should tend to make the surroundings and social environments of the men peaceful and happy. The Ministry of Pensions will supply a per capita grant which will cover the maintenance and treatment and training of the men when the scheme is in full running. The whole scheme will be in charge of an administrator, who will be directly responsible to the executive committee. Under the administrator will be a superintendent who is already appointed and who possesses an expert knowledge of gardening and agriculture in all its branches, but especially with regard to the former. The various crafts will also have trained experts as heads, capable not only of supervising the work, but also of delivering lectures and imparting instruction in a lucid and interesting manner.

The social side of the men's lot will

not be neglected, and concerts, lectures, and musical entertainments will be held in the central building from time to time. Men, when trained, will be free to take up such work as may prove congenial to them, either as workers on the farm, market garden, or fruit plantation, and probably some may wish to take small holdings on some of the government areas where special facilities are being offered.

POSITION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The general position of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies was discussed at the annual meeting at the Essex Hall.

Mrs. Oliver Strachey proposed to suspend the action of the N. U. W. S. S. as a union of societies, and to merge the property and functions of

FRENCH POLICY TO DEVELOP TUNISIA

France Is Now Beginning a Process of Intensive Cultivation of the Possibilities of This and Other Colonies

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—There are some signs of a real beginning in Tunisia of the declared French policy for a far more intensive cultivation of the possibilities of the colonies. The new French Resident-General at Tunis, Mr. Etienne Flandin, who has taken the place of Mr. Gabriel Alapetite who has become French ambassador at Madrid, has now got well to work in his new office and is stirring things up. Before Mr. Alapetite left the place he paid well deserved testimony to the good work done by Tunisian for France in the war, and the closer bonds which would result between the home country and the regency, involving upon France the willing obligation to do even more for the native population than had been done before.

Symbol of French Renaissance

Mr. Flandin in the same spirit has said that the war had demonstrated the primordial importance of Tunis in the economy of French northern Africa. Even before 1914 the Regency (as Tunisia must always be termed) was already a kind of symbol of the French renaissance, inasmuch as the establishment of the French protectorate at Tunis was the first great enterprise of this kind undertaken by the third republic after the Franco-German war. Since 1914 Tunisia had given countless riches and fighting men who had won great distinction, and in future the home country would be united by various ties to that splendid African land.

Mr. Etienne Flandin went on to say that Tunisia expected two things from the victory toward which she had so valiantly contributed. To begin with there was the definite consolidation of French control in the interior of the Regency. The war had made some lamentable gaps in the ranks of their colonists, and in all that fine class of people from the lowest in office to the highest who by their management had brought about the prosperity of their country. It had become necessary to fill these gaps without delay, not by asking France to supply the required number, but by opening Tunisia to the orphans and to the demobilized, who after four years of war sought an active and remunerative career.

The Resident-General said that from the moment of his arrival in the country he had determined to set about this question in earnest and had decided to establish a kind of Tunisian employment bureau where information as to vacant offices and labor required would be available to everybody. Then he added that they, who knew his personal ideas, would not be surprised that he insisted on the necessity of safeguarding, from the point of view of Muhammedan Arabian France, their moral and political preponderance in the eastern basin of the Mediterranean. He had recalled on frequent occasions that the French pacification in Tunisia, as in the remainder of northern Africa, could not present durable guarantees if it did not extend to Syria, to Aleppo, and above all to Damascus, that great center of Arab Islam. He was confident that such a religious and political solidarity would be consecrated by the peace. Their work in Tunisia had been sufficiently splendid and the Regency had too well proved its loyalty for the circumstances of its future with regard to the Mediterranean to be allowed to drop out.

Consultative Conference

Recently an extraordinary session of the Consultative Conference was opened. This is an assembly of the appointed natives with corresponding French colonists and officials, for consideration of the innumerable points of administration and development, commerce, progress, and so forth which arise, especially as between the natives and the colonists, the object not being so much the assertion of rights as the adjustment of circumstances, when possible, in the way of compromise and for the smooth working of the administrative and progressive machine. This class of conference, as is known, is a special feature of the French colonial system.

The general plan of the French administration is a little peculiar and not well understood. A special respect is paid, nominally at all events, to the native ruler, Sidi Mohamed Ben Nasir Bey, who is son of Mohamed Ben Nasir Bey, nephew of Sidi Ali, former Bey of Tunis. This reigning family traced its descent from Hussein ben Ali, who was generally understood to be a native of the Isle of Crete, and who made himself master of the country, the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey being still admitted. The family has occupied the throne since 1705. The Beys and the people of Tunis were great pirates, and so they continued to be until the Nineteenth Century was well on its way, and the intervention of the European powers collectively was necessary to compel the Bey to abandon it in 1815.

From that time, for a long period, the country was in a very bad state. The French, British, and Italians all had interests in it, and the Italians particularly, with much money sunk in railway enterprises which they had taken over from the British, were loath to abandon the idea of some control. It is a remarkable fact that there are still over 100,000 Italians in the country, whereas the French population in 1913, exclusive of the army of occupation, was estimated at 45,000. As a matter of fact, out of a total foreign population at that time (not counting the French) of 130,000, no fewer than 112,000 were Italians. It is believed that the entire population of the territory is about two million.

IRISH PROBLEM OF RECONSTRUCTION

Speaker Suggests an Assembly, Elected on Basis of Proprietary Representation, to Prepare National Program

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—In an address to the Engineering and Scientific Association of Ireland upon the subject of "Reconstruction in Ireland," Mr. Aston said that the real problems to be tackled by European statesmen were those of construction, not reconstruction, and it had been argued with some force that this was especially true of Ireland. Having dealt with the various difficulties, he suggested that the right standpoint from which to view every Irish problem was the standpoint of a certain chamber in Paris—a chamber for every sound from which the world was listening with breathless anxiety. He would ask people instead of thinking upward and outward, from the problem of the Dublin slum to the new international order which was coming, to think downward from the conference chamber of the League of Nations to the repopulation of the Irish countryside with sane and healthy citizens. He reminded them that no architect approached the problems of sanitary appliances, ventilating devices or cornices, until he had first apprehended the function, conceived the dimensions, and visualized the outlines of his building. And he would ask them to accept the proposition, that any politician or administrator who attempted to frame any policy or program of national reconstruction, for Russia, England, or Ireland, without making some effort to grasp the meaning and anticipate the outcome of the proceedings in Paris, was entirely incompetent for his task.

Reconstructing Ireland

The issue was whether they were to set about reconstructing the world and Ireland—for war or for peace. If national force was to rule, then every nation must organize its manufacture, its agriculture, its education, and its social life to be prepared for the contingent exertion of that force. Guns would inevitably take precedence of cottages, and shooting ranges of garden suburbs. For that reason they could safely frame their programs of reconstruction upon the hypothesis of a League of Nations.

"It was necessary," he continued, "to rescue these unproductive regions from their long lethargy. The lessons of history, the undeniable evidence of archaeology, demonstrated to them that, where today wild plateaux and sterile sands were presented to their view, not long ago economic centers of wonderful richness existed. Those who had wrested from the desert in the region of Stax in less than 25 years no less than 230,000 hectares of olive woods which had yielded 30,000,000 kilograms of oil, were those who had furnished the most striking demonstration that they were engaged in an exploitation which was extending its field of action and its upward march." After these observations the Resident-General made an appeal for closer collaboration between the French and native elements, recalling how the war had tightened the bonds between them, and declared that it would be the glory of France to hasten the evolution of the Muhammedan world toward progress.

The Resident-General has been on a ten days' expedition of inspection and investigation into the south of the country. Having Mrs. Flandin with him, and being accompanied by Commandant Boy, he left Tunis by special train. The party was saluted on leaving by General Alix, commanding the army of occupation, and the heads of departments. At the main points on his journey he communicated to them the chief lines of his economic program. Thus at Stax he made a speech in which he advocated the extension of French colonization, the utilization of mortmain lands, the enlargement of the port, and the construction of a civil hospital. Also he announced the nomination of five commissions to study the improvements which should be applied to the fiscal system, administration, colonization, the labor question, and the social conditions of the whole of the Regency. Speaking at Gafes, he set out in detail the program of the economic renaissance of Gafes and the region, and he announced the immediate establishment of an aerial postal service with Tunis, the center of three lands, France, Algeria, and south Tunisia. He indicated possible economic agreements which would tend to unify northern Africa while preserving the autonomy of each region, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco.

DOUKHOBOR PROBLEM MAY YET BE SOLVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

GRAND FORKS, British Columbia

At the suggestion of the war veterans of this district, Peter Veregin, head of the Doukhobor communities in this Province, has signed an agreement to sell to the Dominion Government all Doukhobor lands in Canada, or to sell their lands in British Columbia and remove to more remote parts of the Dominion. The agreement was signed in the presence of 500 of his followers.

This is the culmination of a lengthy campaign against the Doukhobors in this district. They have been accused of being unpatriotic and of refusing to abide by the laws of the Province. Something in the nature of a boycott was declared against the whole community some time ago. The Doukhobor settlement near here comprises 5000 acres of the choicest land in the valley.

gram of national reconstruction? Into such a body north and south could send their best brains. Minorities everywhere could find the degree of expression to which they were numerically entitled. Every substantial interest would thus receive its adequate representation. Capital and Labor would meet face to face—not to destroy each other—but to find a common program of national rebuilding. The findings of such an assembly would at all events have the weight of democratic authority. Its functions would not entrench upon those of Parliament; of the "Dail Eirann"; or Trades Councils; or of Chambers of Commerce. It would be a common denominator of all.

QUEBEC'S VALUABLE PULP INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—As a manufacturing industry, pulp and paper production ranks with the most important in the Province of Quebec. Official figures covering 29 establishments in the Province producing pulp and paper, including eight paper mills, 10 pulp mills, and 11 combined pulp and paper mills, show the total amount of capital employed therein as \$2,842,157; the year's products as 393,153 tons of paper, valued at \$27,668,373, and 779,539 tons of pulp, valued at \$15,450,560, a total of \$43,118,933; the number of employees at 10,031, and the amount of money paid in wages and salaries as \$8,434,380. The industry contributed \$1,800,000 to the provincial revenues, in addition to paying its share of ordinary taxation.

As an agency in the social development of the Province, the industry also plays a conspicuous part. The mills are, as a rule, located on the borders of the wilderness, making it necessary for the owners to establish communities for the housing, care, and welfare of their workmen. Nor do they stop at providing the necessary means of obtaining proper food and shelter. In most instances they add to the comfort of the workmen and their families by establishing town improvements, schools, clubs, recreation centers, and other agencies calculated to develop their moral and intellectual, as well as their physical well-being.

The development of the industry is most important in an economic sense. The manufacturers strive not only to get value from their raw materials, but also to utilize the waste and by-products, and to turn them to profitable account. Every large mill employs a considerable number of experts, such as chemists, mechanical and civil engineers, and so forth, all working to discover new ways of improving the manufacturing processes.

The industry insures a more extensive utilization of the forests—since even small timber is used—and warrants the hope that the immense territories of Labrador, Ungava, and the North Shore, so rich in pulp wood and so poor in large timber, will thus acquire value.

LIQUOR SEIZURE IN CAPE BRETON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SYDNEY, Cape Breton.—Liquor which is estimated to have a value of some \$20,000 has been seized here in two days by Deputy Provincial Inspector Lamond acting in cooperation with officers of the Social Service Council.

The liquor, which included some 60 barrels of whisky as well as a large number of casks of other intoxicants, was found in freight cars of the Canadian National Railways. Nearly all of it was addressed to the official Temperance Act vendor at Glace Bay, a near-by town, whose name had been illicitly used by the real purchasers of the liquor in the hope that the whisky and rum would escape seizure.

A great source of difficulty in the prevention of liquor selling in Cape Breton today is found in the fact that large quantities of "white rum" from the cargo of the steamer Afghan Prince were stolen and cached after every phase of government in Ireland, but what was the fact? At the moment the public mind was much exercised about "Unemployment Donations." Did the Lord Lieutenant or his Chief Secretary or Undersecretary have anything remotely to do with inventing that system or with applying it to Ireland? Did they even know what was going to happen? There was no channel through which they could receive the information. The Ministry of Labor, housed in London, launched the scheme, and that Ministry had no official cognizance of Dublin Castle; and this was true of the various other ministries.

And what was found with purely Irish boards of which the Chief Secretary was theoretically the principal member? Recently the Department of Agriculture, through one of its committees, went to law with the local government board over a sum of £50. The case dragged its expensive way from the county court to the Court of Appeals before it was settled. The Chief Secretary as president of one department fought the Chief Secretary as president of another, and for two years or more held up administration in a matter of importance. Did the Chief Secretary ever know that he was engaged in a lawsuit against himself? The incident was only an example of how Irish public departments were harmonized and coordinated! And this was simply because there was no common organ of Irish government except a badly overworked individual who was harassed with parliamentary duties, the consequence being a persistent and futile effort to force the contents of a 12-inch administrative pipe through a half-inch outlet.

New National Assembly

The first condition of national reconstruction in Ireland was the complete reconstruction of the machinery of Irish government. And what was the device to be? It had been proposed that the Irish convention should be reassembled to formulate and carry through a program of reconstruction. This had not found favor, but there was one public body, the constitution of which appeared to command the general confidence of the public, and the approval of a press who disagreed probably upon every other subject. That body was the new Corporation of Sligo—recently elected upon the system of proportional representation. What valid reason was there why another body should not be recruited from the whole of Ireland by the same method and charged to prepare a pro-

INDIA'S LOYALTY TO BRITISH CROWN

Lord Sinha, in Remarkable Speech, Says India Has Been Given Honored Place in Central Councils of the Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England.—Lord Sinha, Undersecretary of State for India, made a remarkable speech at the Savoy Hotel, recently, where he was entertained at dinner by a number of his personal friends. The gathering was presided over by Major-General His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner.

Lord Sinha said: "I should be more than human, less than human, if I may say so, if I failed to be touched by the innermost recesses of my heart by this warm expression of your good will toward me, and I say without exaggeration that it will leave an abiding impression on my mind. But I am sure you will not think me vain enough to take this generous appreciation on your part of the position to which I have been called by my King as in any sense merely personal to myself. My appointment as Undersecretary of State for India is a striking illustration of the principle which Great Britain has adopted in the government of our commonwealth as applied to India.

India's Great Charter

"We, the Indian subjects of His Majesty, have been holding fast for now more than 60 years to the gracious proclamation of Queen Victoria, emphasizing the abolition of all distinctions of race and religion in the administration of India as the great charter of our rights; but slowly, steadily, almost imperceptibly, the march of events has taken us far beyond the position which that great proclamation gave us. India has been given a recognized and honored place in the central councils of the Empire in war and peace. Her princes and her people have been treated as the equal custodians of our joint heritage, and Indian aspirations are measured today, not in terms of our great country, but in terms of a greater fatherland of which India forms an integral part. Indian representatives have participated on equal terms with the rest of the Empire in the anxious deliberations of war and peace, and though I frankly confess, not in any spirit of assumed humility, but in all seriousness, that I am all too unworthy of the great honor done to me. England has shown to the world that in her imperial family she recognizes the claims of all its members, and disregards the prejudices which have prevailed for centuries. I have been the recipient of congratulatory telegrams which have come pouring in from all parts of India, and indeed, from all parts of the world wherever there are Indians. What can be the meaning and the significance of this universal acclamation from India? It is not because of me, for I only occupy the position of an illustration of a great principle; it is because that great principle to which I have referred has been so strikingly upheld and vindicated, and more specially because such vindication has largely dispelled the doubts and misgivings which were everywhere arising in India owing to indiscriminate and ill-informed attacks against the educated classes of India, not merely by irresponsible critics in the press, but even by gentlemen who have held high and responsible office in India.

CONTROLLING RENTS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—Legislation empowering cities and incorporated towns in Nova Scotia to exercise a certain measure of control over rentals charged for dwelling houses and to restrict the eviction of tenants has been introduced in the House of Assembly by the Attorney-General, the Hon. O. T. Daniels. The legislation is to be effective in any city or incorporated town on the passage of a resolution by the city council or town council. Its introduction is traceable to conditions in Halifax, where an abnormal situation as regards housing has obtained since the explosion of December, 1917, which destroyed large sections of the city.

DEFALTERS AND CITIZENSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—A bill known as "The Disqualification Act, 1919," has been introduced into the Legislature of Ontario. This bill will bar from the rights of full citizenship all defalculs under the Military Service Act and all persons convicted under the Criminal Code or orders-in-council passed under the War Measures Act for offenses of a treasonable or seditious character. The Attorney-General, commenting upon the bill, said that it was proposed to disqualify such men from voting or holding office for 10 years.

hope that in the future no act or speech, or responsible journalists and statesmen will foment or add to these suspicions.

"I venture to assert that the educated classes, without exception, ardently desire to remain within the fold of the British Empire with the status of equal British citizens. They desire equality within the Empire, and not severance therefrom. How otherwise is it possible to understand the thrill of pleasure which was felt by all Indians when Lord Morley referred to me as 'one of the King's equal subjects'? How otherwise can we explain the wave of enthusiasm that has passed over India with regard to my recent appointment? It has been said that India has taken my appointment as 'clearly showing that His Majesty's Government mean business when they declare that it is their intention to raise India to the position of an equal partner in the Empire.' I have no doubt they mean business, and am confident that a liberal and generous scheme of reforms will be passed by the Parliament of this country, and that the preoccupations of the coming peace and the necessity for full consideration of the reports of the different committees will not cause any great delay.

Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme

"There is at present practically one well-considered scheme, and one such scheme only, before the public—the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme. Large parts of that scheme are accepted by all shades of opinion. When there is so much agreement I trust it is not too much to hope that means may be found to arrive at some solution satisfactory to all parties concerned in the matters upon which there is a difference of opinion.

"We have trusted England in the past. I appeal to my countrymen not to lose this trust in the future. England has given conspicuous proof, if proofs were needed, that she deserves all our trust in the appointment that His Majesty has been pleased to give me. Your Highness, I cannot let this opportunity pass without thanking you publicly for the wise advice and ungrudging cooperation which I have received from you during the time it has been my privilege to be associated with Your Highness in our high imperial duties. And India will thank you for having exploded so many myths which are used by the opponents of Indian aspirations. I trust it will be no longer possible to suggest with any truth that constitutional reforms are not favored by the Indian princes and the Indian Army, or that they look with disfavor on the appointment of Indians to high office under the Crown."

"As it is now, if a complaint is made to the commissioner of licenses to the effect that an objectionable picture is being shown in any theater, and he takes measures to stop its production, the film producer may get an injunction restraining him from doing so until a court hearing has been held. This hearing is not infrequently set far enough ahead to permit the picture to complete its run not only in that theater, but in many others.

"What we need is a woman judge on the bench. She would certainly see to it that no such thing as that happened. We need more women in office everywhere. There should be one in the corporation counsel's office, one in the office of the commissioner of licenses, and many elsewhere; particularly do we need women judges to handle the cases of women and children in court. But we need the right kind of women in the beginning. And now that women have the vote, it seems to me that they ought to insist upon doing their share of the work to be done.

"A woman may say that her child never goes to the movies; that may be true, but the child sitting next to her in school may go and then tell the other what he or she has seen, and so exactly the same harm is done.

"I get letters from all over the country, quantities of them in every mail, urging me to keep on this struggle against objectionable pictures until we have only those that are clean and fit for anyone to see. And I believe that it is time for every woman to wake up and help."

Joseph

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THE GERMAN SPY IN UNITED STATES

Former Custodian of Alien Property Tells Victory Loan Workers in Buffalo, New York, of Methods Used by Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States and former custodian of alien property, told Victory Loan workers here of the methods the United States Government had used during the war to combat German efforts.

"A western school teacher of German birth," said Mr. Palmer, "left \$10,000 in her will to von Hindenburg. I got it. It was used to buy munitions, and Pershing's boys delivered the bequest to von Hindenburg at his home address.

"In this war we have made the enemy property fight the enemy. The Germans sent capital to America to undermine the industry of this country. We took over that capital and turned it into a fighting war machine to fight Germany.

Mills Owned by Germans

In Passaic, New Jersey, six or seven great woolen mills worth from \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000 were owned by German capital, and they were the finest in the world. In some of them before the war the German tongue was officially used and in two of them when America entered the war the managers refused to fly the American flag. They also refused to accept government work, accepting only civilian work with enormous profits. One of them capitalized at \$3,600,000 did a business of \$30,000,000 with a profit of \$10,000,000 during 1917-18. We took them over, put American directors in charge, ran up the American flag and set them to work on army and navy uniforms.

Germany through the German-American Lumber Company of St. Andrews Bay, Florida, owned by a cousin of the former Kaiser, controlled the nearest American southern port to the Panama Canal. This concern also had an office in Pittsburgh and was one of the bigger spy centers of America. The concern refused to allow any American railroad to operate near the place or allow development. Upon investigation it was learned that this concern knew nothing about the lumber business and that its files were choked with Pan-German literature, correspondence and propaganda.

One of the greatest spy centers in America was located near Pittsburgh at a little town named Koppel in Beaver County. There was located the plant of the Orenstein, Arthur, Koppel Company, owned entirely by German interests. They built mine cars and steel equipment.

Vital Data Obtained

By clever manipulation they required all customers to furnish them with complete plans and blue prints of floor plans and elevation of their plants before they would begin work on a contract. As a result the company was able to secure vital data of practically every large American industry which were sent to Germany and filed. Eighteen large German insurance companies located in America also secured vital statistics of American industries, and when America entered the war, Germany knew just what American industries could produce, or at least she thought she did.

The Orenstein, Arthur, Koppel Company also advised the German Government that it could perform a service to the Fatherland by taking American contracts and then falling down on them. This company was seized.

The Germans also controlled the entrance to the Caribbean Sea by holding a terminal at St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands. Under the guise of a terminal they had built concrete emplacements and could have established an invulnerable fortress there had not their plans been uncovered by the American secret service operatives. The holdings were originally secured by clever German agents posing as Danes. The United States now owns this terminal.

Liquor Trade Invests in Shows

Mr. Palmer said the many explosions in munition factories during the war were perpetrated by German agents supplied with information by the Orenstein, Arthur, Koppel Company and the 18 German insurance companies. He said the day the armistice was declared, Germany had 150,000 agents in Spain disguised as salesmen ready to work in America and South America to regain German commerce.

FARE ADVANCE OPPOSED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The petition of the Massachusetts Northeastern Street Railway for a new tariff schedule providing for 10 cents cash fare and five tickets for 30 cents, was opposed yesterday before the Public Service Commission by the city solicitors and residents of Haverhill, Methuen and Newburyport. The solicitors declared that the proposal was the first step in a plan to establish a flat 10-cent fare.

QUEBEC'S DRINK REFERENDUM
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTRÉAL, Quebec—The campaign for bone-dry prohibition in the Province of Quebec did not close with the defeat of the temperance forces in the recent referendum, according to statements made at a meeting of the campaign committee, held in Montreal, when the members met to review the situation and consider what direction future efforts should take. It was decided to continue the committee under the existing officers for the

WHAT BOLSHEVISM PROMISED

over night, and you can fairly vision what would be the terrible suffering and disappointment of our people. I have seen lines a mile and a half and two miles long, people in front of bank doors, hoping that something would occur that those doors would open and they could get in there and get what rightfully belonged to them.

But the Bolsheviks not only took the bank accounts, but they kept these banks closed for eight weeks or more; and when they opened them nobody at first could draw anything, and then they could only draw \$15 per week provided they would agree to support bolshevism. Also all of the securities were confiscated.

Then they undertook to take away the property of the people, the houses in which they lived, and then the schools were closed.

Then they were face to face with these great questions:

"What are you going to do with this army of 10,000,000? Are you going to fight against the most highly organized Nation in the world, when you haven't got food, when you haven't got clothing, when you haven't got shoes, when you haven't got ammunition?" "No. We are going to make a separate peace." And the result was the disgraceful, humiliating peace signed at Brest-Litovsk.

"What are you going to do with this land question?" "We will settle that with a general confiscation of lands." "What are you going to do to stop this economic disintegration?" "Oh, workmen of Russia, we are going to turn over all these industries to you and give you all the comforts you need."

Unrest Allayed

This satisfied them. The masses of the Russians never had such promises. It also allayed the unrest, and for 60 to 90 days they lived in a state of expectancy that they were going to see the light of better times.

But the Germans did not regard the stipulations in the Brest-Litovsk treaty. They went deeper and deeper into Russia, taking lands they should not have occupied, and the Bolsheviks found it was necessary that they should have an army, and they made a call for an army, but not one Russian responded. They obtained, by promises, an army of Letts and Chinese, and then started a conscription. They put the machine guns behind the Russians, and they said: "You have got to fight for us, and you have got to take up the guns"; and these soldiers, who had been demobilized a few weeks before, dreaming of peace, found that there was no peace, that they were again in arms.

The peasantry soon saw that there was a joker in the decree for the confiscation of land, as it took away not only the big land estates of the nobility, but it also took away their small holdings. That caused dissatisfaction and made them rise up in rebellion. And, right there, let me tell you, bolshevism would have been put out of the game had they not had the foresight to take away all the arms from the Russian people just a few weeks before. This rising up did not do any good.

But they said: "We are going to keep our food; our grain that we raised shall not go to the cities to feed the people." Lenin, however, organized committees and he sent these committees into the villages in Russia. As you recall, all the farmers in Russia live in villages, and do not live upon their holdings, or upon the farm. They do not live on their land like the American farmers. These committees went to the villages, and they got hold of that element of the peasantry which formerly owned no land, and they said to them, "Take the guns that we give you, and the ammunition that we furnish you and go into your village and rob your neighbors of the food supply that they have, and you can have a certain percentage for yourselves, and the rest we want to take to the cities." And some of the bloodiest battles which have occurred in Russia have been in those villages, where neighbor has battled against neighbor.

Industry Nationalized

"What are you going to do about this economic disintegration?" "We are going to turn over all of these factories to the workmen." This was done under the policy of the nationalization of industry, but Russia was not prepared for the nationalization of industry, neither were the industries prepared to be nationalized. And you will be interested to know that of all the 20,000 factories in Russia there is hardly any running today except the munition factories. And the laborers of these factories, the honest toilers, are the men who are suffering. They have been, so to speak, thrown out on the street to face starvation, and dissatisfaction has become universal.

And then they started on the nationalization of banks. One morning we woke up and we found that all of the banks in Russia were closed. Any man who had any savings account or a balance upon which he was living and drawing, found that he could not get one ruble. We know what the results are when one of our banks breaks in our community. We consider it a terrible calamity. Think of every bank in this country being closed

"I come from Milwaukee, which is pretty well celebrated as a wet district," one man stated, "but I find the general consensus of opinion to be that prohibition will result in those formerly interested in breweries, including saloon keepers, gradually going into the motion-picture business, which is naturally going to be a help to the industry."

The representatives from Minneapolis said that in Minnesota they had had county local option for 10 years and had seen prohibition come and go. "The only ill effects on the exhibitors where the saloon is closed up, is that another picture show opens there."

Lieutenant Anderson of Virginia, the president, speaking for Florida, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina and Virginia, said that in his territory "there are now, either in process of construction or planned to be constructed within the next six months, over 120 new theaters, most of the money coming from the former liquor trade. The states are all dry ostensibly, and business in the picture theaters is better today than it ever was."

ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN UTAH
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Utah will spend \$8,000,000 this year on the construction of roads, according to the state road engineer. One road to extend from Richmond, Cache County, to Payson, Utah County, will be nearly 100 miles long. The state will also build several concrete bridges to take the place of wooden structures.

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MODERN NEED OF IMPROVED ROADS

Development of the Motor Vehicle Has Brought About Changes Which Require Much More Careful Construction

A previous article on this topic was printed in The Christian Science Monitor of April 23.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In the second and concluding part of his interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on the subject of highways in the United States, Col. Edward S. Cornell, secretary of the National Highways Protective Society, discussed, first, the railroads in connection with highways.

"In regard to this situation," said Colonel Cornell, "it is a well-known fact that short lines have been money losers; they have been called 'feeders,' but one very prominent railroad man states that they are 'suckers,' because the railroad makes its money in long-haul freight; it wastes its money in short or dead-end lines. There is no question but that the highways will not only supersede short-haul railroads, but will ultimately supersede the railroads in inter-urban traffic, as it has already been found cheaper to haul inter-urban freight by motor truck; in many cases it has been found that handling to and from the station in order to ship by rail is as high as the cost of shipping direct; this is due to long delays in loading, etc., at the yards. In replacing the short lines with permanent highways, we have the loads delivered directly to the farms, factories, stores, etc., by motor transport.

Past Mistakes

"It is high time now to place the road-building policy of the country on a sound economic basis. Past mistakes

in road building have not altogether been due to poor judgment, because 15 years ago no one could foresee the development which has been made in the motor vehicle. Cheap roads which were built at that time lasted a great many years and until the motor truck arrived could be maintained at a reasonable cost, and these roads have paid for themselves. On the other hand, now that the motor truck has been developed, it is nothing less than a crime for highway engineers to design and build and spend the State's money for anything other than a substantial road.

The Arnold Arboretum, in Boston, has a very large collection now in flower. Perhaps the handsomest is Forsythia intermedia spectabilis. The blossoms of this plant are unusually large, and deep, bright yellow. It was introduced from Germany several years ago. Ernest H. Wilson, of the Arboretum staff, who recently returned from Korea, has brought seeds of a new Forsythia, which he found there and which is called Forsythia ovata. This promises to be an important acquisition because of the beauty of its foliage.

Some of the magnolias, especially stellata, also bloom very early. This shrub, like the Forsythia, has been well distributed, and adorns many gardens. In exposed positions in the north, the buds are sometimes killed, and yet it is a reasonably hardy and reliable plant. This magnolia was introduced from the mountain slopes of southern China. Another species growing in the Arnold Arboretum is magnolia kobus, and its variety borealis, but, unfortunately, they do not flower very well in a cold climate.

There is a very early flowering rhododendron, which blooms in the Arnold Arboretum collection late in April. It is called Rhododendron mucronulatum (all of the azaleas are now classed as rhododendrons). The rose-colored flowers appear before the leaves. Although this azalea has been grown in this country for more than 30 years, it is not even yet common in gardens. Another azalea from northeastern Asia which flowers very early is R. dahuricum.

There is an extremely early peach which would be valuable for gardens if less likely to be caught by late frosts. It is called Prunus davidiana. Even in the present mild spring the flowers were blackened just after they expanded. Some apricots which come out a little later are safer, and perhaps will come to be common in American gardens.

Comparison of Costs

"Commissioner Duffy in his last report states that bituminous macadam pavement under present conditions costs \$23,000 per mile and concrete pavement costs \$28,000 per mile or a difference of \$5,000 per mile. This cost is insignificant when you consider the relative maintenance costs of the two types and the fact that after 20 years there will still be a good road if a concrete one is built.

Besides, it is a proven fact that after 10 years, a bituminous macadam road will be practically a loss, and it will not even serve as a proper base for a good pavement.

"Reasons for the mistakes in road building are not always engineering reasons. In New York State, for instance, they divided their bond issue into allotments by counties. These counties want to get a large mileage for their money. The State maintains the road, so the county does not care whether a substantial type is built or not.

The result is political pressure from the county to build a poor type, get large mileage, and then let the State rebuild it whenever it can get the money. Practically every highway engineer today agrees that all roads should have a concrete base. If heavy traffic does not exist when the road is built, it will soon develop; therefore, every highway should be designed for heavy traffic."

Canadian Aliens' Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario—Seven hundred Italian, Polish, Finnish, Rus-

sian and Ukrainian workers assembled in this city and passed a resolution deplored the agitation that is being directed against them as aliens and appealing for the rights of their Canadian-born children. "We appeal to our generous and sane-minded fellow workers," the concluding paragraph of the resolution says, "to give us a square deal. There are thousands of foreign workers in this country who desire immediately to go back to their homelands. Therefore we ask that these workers be free to leave if they wish to do so. We do not want to be sent to England or elsewhere to be used as strike-breakers, nor do we want to be compelled to take up arms against our own people. Let us leave Panama as free agents, just as we came, to go where we will."

ANTI-PROHIBITION ARGUMENTS MET

Contention That Wine Grape Growers of California Must Suffer Enormous Losses Shown to Have No Basis in Fact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—One of the most effective arguments that the anti-prohibitionists have used against prohibition in California has been the charge that enormous losses would be brought upon owners of wine grape vineyards, through abolition of the liquor business. Others have contended that these wine grape lands would be turned to other and possibly more profitable uses and that the wine vineyard men would, on the whole, suffer nothing more than the disadvantages of a transitional period, which farmers frequently encounter when changing from one type of production to another. While many specific instances of the profitable conversion of wine grape vineyards to other crops have been published, particularly in The Christian Science Monitor, the question has always been regarded by many as more or less controversial.

In one wine grape area of the State, however, something like definite and authoritative information on the subject is now available, showing just about what percentage of the wine grape land in question may be profitably turned to other uses and what proportion may be occasion for a loss to the vineyard owner under prohibition.

Prof. C. F. Shaw, of the University of California, has presented to the State Council of Defense a report on soils devoted to grapes, the survey covering 348 square miles lying largely in Sonoma County, in the north coast section of the State.

Summarizing this data it is found that of the 23,273 acres of wine grape lands investigated, 18.7 per cent have already been planted to permanent crops and thus removed from the controversy; 20.7 per cent of these wine grape lands is excellent soil well adapted to a wide range of valuable crops; 6 per cent is soil well adapted to special crops, and 26.3 per cent is soil that is not adapted to a wide range of crops without irrigation, but which can be made to produce profitable yields of certain crops by the proper methods of culture.

This leaves 23.3 per cent of the area in question, or 7695 acres that is made up of lands that are adapted to grass and grain only and which do not give very good yields of these crops. "It is this last area," says the report, "that constitutes the real problem of the grape producing area where acre production and land values will so materially decrease with the elimination of the wine grapes."

Neither must it be forgotten that even the possible loss on 28 per cent of the above named area does not go unchallenged by the prohibitionists. It is claimed by responsible persons that grape syrup has been perfected that will have a large sale and that will use great quantities of the wine grapes.

In fact, it is announced that plans are on foot for the organization of a corporation with large resources for the manufacture of this syrup on an extensive scale. Various other products, including a grape sugar used in canning may also be made from wine grapes, it is stated, on a basis as profitable as was wine grape-growing in past years.

AMHERST COLLEGE UNIT FLAGS

AMHERST, Massachusetts—The flags carried by the Amherst College ambulance unit in France were formally turned over to the keeping of the faculty and undergraduates, townspeople and students of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

To Telephone Subscribers

Provision for the adjustment of our subscribers' accounts in connection with failure of service is contained in the "Terms and Conditions of Contract" as published in the telephone directory as follows:

"Failure of Service. For any complete failure of exchange service continued more than twenty-four hours and brought to the notice of the Company in writing within ten days, the Company will make a pro rata abatement of charge or guarantee . . ."

The requirement of written notice within ten days will be waived in connection with the recent interruptions of service; but on account of the short time involved it will be impossible to provide for the proper adjustment in the bills rendered for April service; adjustment will therefore be included in the bills rendered for May service.

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PANAMA'S NEED OF GOOD ROADS

Trying Conditions on Isthmus Can Be Met Only by Use of Concrete, It Is Believed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone—That roads must be built of concrete to withstand the rains of Panama is a conclusion drawn by engineers here and voiced by Dr. Ensebio Morales, latently Secretary of Government and Justice of the Republic. Dr. Morales says that Panama wasted large sums on roads which washed away because men from the United States were employed who attempted to construct roads along the cheap lines in use in the United States where the rainfall is about one-third as heavy as that here. These macadamized roads could not stand the rain and soon turned into gullies.

The Canal Zone has been building concrete roads at a cost of about \$20,000 a mile and these, so far, have successfully withstood climatic conditions. The rainy season in Panama is from May to December inclusive, during which time about 100

NEED FOR NEW
PIER EMPHASIZED

Portland, Maine, Finds Increasing Overseas Traffic a Severe Strain and Speedy Action on State Project Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine—Increasing demands on the port facilities of the Atlantic coast of the United States, owing to the constantly growing overseas trade, are being acutely felt here where the somewhat limited pierage is rapidly becoming entirely inadequate to take proper care of that portion of the traffic which finds Portland a desirable and convenient terminal.

Steps have been taken by the Maine Legislature to increase the port facilities by the erection of a large state pier, but the question is to be submitted to the voters on a referendum, and work will thereby be somewhat delayed. In the meanwhile, however, a campaign of education is to be inaugurated and the great advantages to Maine industries, both agricultural and manufacturing, of making Portland an ocean terminal of importance are to be pointed out.

The advantages that Portland harbor offers to seagoing craft of any draft are well known to the people of the State, who, it is felt, need only to be assured of the necessity of additional pierage and other wharf facilities in order to get their support. It is realized that if Portland becomes one of the important ports of the Atlantic Coast the entire State of Maine must participate in the benefits.

The Portland Chamber of Commerce, which is active in promoting the development of better harbor facilities, announces that all records for exports handled at the port were broken in the six months ending on April 15. During that period 111 steamships left the harbor with 699,757 cargo tons. Approximately 17,000,000 bushels of wheat were sent abroad from this port. In addition, 655,123 bushels of oats and 1,214,416 sacks of flour were shipped to other countries.

This statement is held up as indicating the necessity for pushing new pierage work at the earliest possible moment. Then, too, it is urged that under the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1919 the Secretary of War is empowered to withhold moneys appropriated for new projects if no water terminals exist adequate for the traffic. The Chamber of Commerce points out that this may interrupt government projects here if the State is not able to give assurance of consummation of the waterfront projects now in contemplation. The section of the Rivers and Harbors Act referred to is as follows:

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that water terminals are essential at all cities and towns located upon harbors or navigable waterways, and that at least one public terminal should exist, constructed, owned, and regulated by the municipality or other public agency of the state and open to the use of all on equal terms, and with the view of carrying out this policy to the fullest possible extent, the Secretary of War is hereby vested with the discretion to withhold, unless the public interests would seriously suffer by delay, moneys appropriated in this act for new projects adopted herein, or for further improvement of existing projects, if, in his opinion, no water terminals exist adequate for the traffic and open to all on equal terms, or unless satisfactory assurances are received that local or other interests will provide such adequate terminal or terminals. The Secretary of War, through the Chief of Engineers, shall give full publicity, as far as may be practicable, to this provision."

RAISING OF CORN
AND OATS IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—Miles C. Allgood, state Commissioner of Agriculture, urges southern farmers to raise corn and oats this year as, owing to the fact that the western farmers' wheat is guaranteed at \$2.26 per bushel by the federal government, they are expected to neglect grains other than wheat, thus eliminating a source of supply for the south. The apparent decline in the use of fertilizer in the south the commission interprets as an indication of crop diversification this year.

He expresses the conviction that the day of the large plantation is ending. "Scarcity of cheap labor means the end of profit for the old régime," he says, "and small farms will mean better roads, better schools, better pay for teachers."

FOREIGN TRADE
EXTENSION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Upon great international balance sheet, the United States has a net credit of approximately \$10,000,000,000, which represents interest payments to this country of about \$500,000,000 annually, stated W. P. G. Harding, governor of the United States Federal Reserve Board, in an address in Atlanta in which he advocated wide extension of the foreign trade of the Nation. He pointed out that the country is now able to finance such an undertaking from its own resources, without having to look any longer to foreign nations for financing.

"We are in a position where if we wish to do any foreign trade we must finance it. We now have the making of a merchant marine. We have facilities for financing our transactions,

but the final returns are going to be different, because these four and a half years of war have wrought a change upon the map of Europe, the financial map as well as the political. Europe can spare no more gold for export. We do not need any more gold in this country on our part. We could very well afford to let a considerable amount of it be released."

"It is up to us to finance our trade with foreign countries, and we must furnish them with dollar exchange, because the buyer of goods must settle with the sellers in funds worth par to him. Foreign exchange is now at a great discount, and that discount is equivalent to the highest kind of a tariff."

LARGE SURPLUS OF
POTATOES IN MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CARIBOU, Maine—Reports of a large over-production of the sardine pack in this State and efforts to dispose of the surplus through government channels are followed by statements from the potato brokers, who estimate that from 30 to 50 per cent of last year's Aroostook County potato crop is still on hand. The situation is giving the growers some concern, and at the proposal of the Maine delegation in Congress, United States Government officials have been looking into conditions.

Prof. William Stuart of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, one of the officials, says that the only remedy he can see for the Maine potato growers is the enactment of a tariff law which will afford the Maine grower sufficient protection to enable him to grow potatoes on a comparable economic basis with the potato growers of Canada.

Professor Stuart called upon a number of potato brokers, and he reports that the consensus of opinion seemed to be that the quantity of potatoes likely to be received from Canada would be sufficient to very materially affect the prices in all the New England markets, including New York, and probably Philadelphia. They furthermore stated that on account of the poorer grading of Canadian stock, the effect on prices was greater than the volume of receipts would justify. They thought, if possible, some restrictions might be placed upon Canadian potatoes, based on the quality of the stock.

A considerable percentage of the potatoes on hand consists of stock that in ordinary seasons would have been marketed as seed potatoes, but, on account of the curtailment of acreage in the south and other factors, such as high cost of fertilizer and labor, restricted the demand for this kind of stock.

DRYDOCK MARINE
RAILWAY FOR PORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Further development of the port of Providence, in which millions of dollars have been spent already, is planned in the drydock marine railway now under construction and which is to cost approximately \$500,000. The port is also expected to greatly benefit through the action of the Standard Oil Company in erecting a large distributing plant here. In practically all recent developments the Providence Chamber of Commerce has been an important and active factor.

Through the efforts of the chamber, Providence has been able to keep its coastwise steamship lines, and there is now a total of eight lines using this port, including one to France. Arrangements have been nearly completed for a steamship service between Providence and a port in England. The United States Government has dredged the 27-mile channel to the Atlantic Ocean, making it 30 feet in depth and 600 feet in width in its whole length. The government has also extended the anchorage area within the harbor to one-half mile long by one-quarter to one-fifth mile wide, with ample anchorage area anywhere between harbor and ocean.

SHIPMENTS OF SEED
POTATOES DECREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHERRYFIELD, Maine—Agricultural experts will tell you that Maine certified seed potatoes should produce over 50 per cent more in the soil south of this State than their local or the middle western seed, yet the number of carloads shipped from Maine has fallen from well over 7000 just a few years ago to less than 2000 last year," says William G. Hunton, industrial agent of the Maine Central Railroad.

"At \$700 per carload, a conservative price, you can see that we are now turning away, yes, absolutely refusing by neglect, over \$4,000,000 worth of business yearly that should be ours. This business, I believe, is all going to middle western growers, and for just one reason, lack of organization among Maine producers. If the efforts of the State of Maine Agricultural and Industrial League result in organizing the seed potato growers and finding for them markets, as was found for hundreds of barrels last year, it will have brought back to the State of Maine the tidy sum of over \$4,000,000 annually."

SWEET CORN RATE PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OAKLAND, Maine—Sweet corn raisers are protesting against the action of the Portland Packing Company in canceling its contracts made with the farmers last fall for sweet corn at the rate of five cents per pound. The company is endeavoring to induce the farmers to accept a new rate of four cents a pound. Many of the farmers are determined to hold the company to its contract and not to plant any sweet corn for a price less than five cents. There is a movement afoot to organize the Maine sweet corn raisers along the lines of the New England Milk Producers Association.

TAXATION ISSUE IN
STATE OF MONTANA

Economics Professor in University Declares Anaconda Copper Mining Company Has Not Been Bearing Its Proper Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MISSOULA, Montana—in his monograph on "The Taxation of Mines in Montana," which brought about his suspension from the State University of Montana, a suspension which was subsequently revoked, Prof. Louis Levine, who has been professor of economics at the university since 1916, went into the problem of equality of taxation in the State, a question long before the people of Montana and the source of some discontent. Dr. Levine declared in his book that the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, the dominant mining company of the State and one of the greatest in the world, was not bearing its proper share of taxation.

The comparative tax burden in Montana was sketched in the economics professor "in so far," he said, "as it can be measured on the basis of available data." He summed up his calculations on this point as follows:

Assessments in Company

"During the five years, 1913-17, the average assessment of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company was 6.6 per cent of the total assessment of the State, and the company paid 6.7 per cent of all taxes collected in the State. The company was assessed at about 25 per cent of the true value of all its properties in Montana, while agricultural land is reported to have been assessed at 35 per cent, live stock at 45, bank stock at 60. During the same period the Anaconda Copper Mining Company paid about the same number of mills on its assessment as all other property in the State; but the Anaconda Copper Mining Company paid only about eight mills on the estimated true value of its Montana properties, while all other property paid on an average of 12 to 14 mills. And, finally, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company paid in taxes to the State about 6 per cent of its income derived from operations in Montana, while other property, especially farming property, paid an average of 10 to 12 per cent."

After observing that the Anaconda Copper Mining Company's "assessments appear to have averaged 23.6 per cent of estimated true value during 1914-17," Dr. Levine said, "It should also be noted that while the net income of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company in 1916 from operations in Montana was \$42,837,600, its total assessment in 1917 was \$55,606,347; that is, the total assessment was only \$12,678,747 more than its income for the year. In other words, the net income of the company (in 1916) was about 77 per cent of its total assessment (in 1917)."

Earnings Cited

Against the argument of the exorbitant of mineral resources as affecting mine taxes, the Montana professor cited earnings of this company. "The reports of Anaconda's operations since the consolidation of properties in 1910 show," Dr. Levine wrote, "that in the seven years from 1911 to 1917, the total net earnings of the company were in round numbers \$148,700,000. During the eight years from 1910 to 1917, the Anaconda distributed in dividends \$85,070,000. In the 18 years from 1900 to 1917, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company paid in dividends to its stockholders the sum of \$128,870,000.

In the 13 years from 1905 to 1917, the net earnings of the company were over \$181,000,000, while its dividend disbursements during the same period amounted to \$116,520,000. In other words, during the period of 1905-1917, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company earned a sum equal to 150 per cent of its outstanding capitalization and paid in dividends a sum equal to its capitalization. Considering the five-year period 1913-1917 only, one finds that the net earnings of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company were \$124,800,000, while its dividend payments to stockholders amounted to \$68,700,000. That is, in the five years ending Dec. 31, 1917, the Anaconda earned \$8,000,000 more than its total outstanding capitalization, and distributed to its stockholders dividends equal to 59 per cent of issued capital stock."

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
CLASS OF '19 ELECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HANOVER, New Hampshire—Dartmouth College class of 1919 has elected Percy A. Grey, of Salem, Massachusetts, as president; Roger A. Clark, Princeton, Illinois, vice-president; Max A. Morton, Hudson Falls, New York, secretary; James H. Wilson, Salem, Ohio, treasurer, and John H. Murphy, Malden, Massachusetts, marshal. In accordance with the class constitution these men will hold office for the next five years.

Class day officers are headed by Fred E. Alden of Brockton, Massachusetts, who will give the address to the president; Harold L. Childs, Rangeley, Maine, class orator; Edward E. Martin, oration to the old chapel; Windsor C. Batchelder, Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, address to the old pine; Hildreth M. Allston, Dublin, New Hampshire, class poet; Arthur J. O'Neill, Brooklyn, New York, class chorister. The sachem orator and class odist will be chosen later.

LIQUOR IN BOND CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BANGOR, Maine—It has been definitely decided that the case resulting from the seizure by former Sheriff Arthur L. Thayer of 95 cases of Scotch whisky in bond on Oct. 22, 1918, will go to the Maine Law Court on an agreed statement of facts. When the

case was returned to the jurisdiction of the state courts and the hearing was had in Bangor on the Maine Central Railroad's claim for the goods, Judge Blanchard decided against the railroad and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. County Attorney Blanchard appeared for the State at this hearing and the Director-General of Railroads was represented by Charles H. Blatchford of Portland. In the meantime, no more shipments to Bangor have reached Bangor.

WORK OF Y. M. C. A.
OVERSEAS

The following article was written by a soldier who spent 18 months with the American expeditionary forces and who is a friend of the Y. M. C. A. He has attempted to state accurately the facts as to the exact condition of affairs concerning this organization and its associates overseas. Part I was published in The Christian Science Monitor on April 21.

Never does anyone hear a word of complaint about the Red Cross. There is the one complete, unreserved success of all, and they enjoy unbounded popularity among the boys. Therefore a comparison of their methods, where their activities overlap, will show why the Y. M. C. A. has fallen into disfavor.

In Paris, where the Y. M. C. A. should have been at its best, the contrary seemed to be the case. On our way to Marseilles and Nice on furloughs, four of us arrived in Paris at 8 o'clock at night. We at once hunted up one of the Red Cross hotels, the Hotel Tuilleries, to get beds for the night and something to eat, if possible, for the French restaurants did not sell food at such a late hour. The hotel was in charge of gracious women; they very charmingly told us that the hotel was full, but they gave us directions to another Red Cross hotel that would be sure to have beds for us. They served regular meals at the Tuilleries, but it was so late (about 9:30) that all the food was gone; however, they told us how to get to the Y. M. C. A. where we could get sandwiches and hot chocolate.

That sounded good to us, so we went right over to the big Y. M. C. A. at Palais de l'Eglise. There they had piled high on the canteen counter countless sandwiches, and the boilers were steaming with chocolate; but they were not serving. Patiently we waited for some time; then we went up and asked them if we couldn't buy something right away, for we had just arrived, were hungry, and anxious to get to bed before the theatricals in the auditorium adjoining were finished, and they might run for an hour or an hour and a half yet. After waiting some more, we finally went away, some of the boys saying very unpleasant things about the Y. M. C. A. and we went to bed hungry.

Now there is in Paris a Y. M. C. A. maintained, we understand, by American funds exclusively, for the use of British, Canadian, and Australian soldiers. Then there is the American Y. M. C. A., which is not exclusive to Americans, but is open to everybody. On the following day, we said:

"Let's go down to the Y. M. C. A. and give it another chance to make good." But when we got there we were literally crowded out by the enormous number of British, Italian, and French soldiers, and again we came away empty-handed and disappointed.

On the other hand, at American Red Cross places we found that our soldiers and sailors were served exclusively, and the other men were served by their own branches, an arrangement that was thoroughly satisfactory to everybody.

Then, too, the Y. M. C. A. maintained hotels like the Red Cross. We didn't try them, because they charged a good price for their beds, while the Red Cross are just as good beds free of charge. The boys could not understand why, as their funds came from the same source, the Y. M. C. A. could not have free hotels, also.

After such experiences in Paris, we were absolutely swept off our feet by the splendid treatment we received at the Y. M. C. A. in Marseilles, Nice, Monte Carlo, and Dijon, and we came back with a very much better feeling toward the organization.

Y. M. C. A. service is improving. It is beginning to give things away more and more. Wet canteens giving away hot chocolate and cookies are becoming more common. It is strange, however, to see things given away in some cities, while in other cities there is a good price charged for the same things.

Very often things are given away with bad grace. I remember in Le Mans at the railway station we were hungry and made for the wet canteen. We got a cup of hot chocolate and helped ourselves to handfuls of cookies, and digging into our pockets, we paid.

"There is no charge," was his reply, and then he added an unnecessary remark: "Business wouldn't be so fresh if there was."

On the whole, there isn't much of that sort of courtesy, but what there is of it gives the propagandists a foundation for one type at least of the exaggerated stories that have done the Y. M. C. A. so much harm.

IOWA MEASURE TO
SAFEGUARD BANKING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—The Iowa Senate has passed a bill providing that private banks can no longer be organized under the laws of Iowa. The state superintendent of banking is given authority under its provisions to withhold certificates from proposed savings banks or trust companies when he deems there is not sufficient ground for their issue. The measure is designed to check pro-German elements in the State from organizing banks to crowd out loyal United States citizens in their communities, as well as to put a damper on banks organized on insufficient grounds. The bill passed with 36 votes for and 6 against.

DISCREDITED LINE
IS REHABILITATED

Financial Statement of Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company Shows How Nearly Bankrupt System Is Brought Back

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania

The financial statement recently issued by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company is an illuminating example of what can be accomplished in rehabilitating a corporation, practically bankrupt and discredited, when taken over by responsible financial interests and nourished along practical business lines.

The statement covers a period of eight years, from the beginning of the Stotesbury-Mitten administration in 1911 to 1919. At the time this combination took over the management of the company it was in a state that bordered on complete demoralization.

The drains made on it by underlying companies which did not even own a pound of rails, but drew their revenues from street franchises they held; lack of public faith; disagreements between its men and the company, together with other contributing factors, including a loose financial policy, had combined to put the corporation in a state where it had almost ceased to function. Schedules and routes had not been changed to meet changed conditions, and its equipment, including rolling stock and surface property, had depreciated to the extent that it was almost useless.

Statement for Eight Years

Such was the condition in 1911 when E. T. Stotesbury took hold of the finances of the company and T. E. Mitten assumed the management of it as president. Today a consolidated income statement covering the eight-year period shows results as follows:

Total earnings \$206,658,700.33

EXPENSES

Maintenance and renewals—

(a) Maintenance \$22,732,881.41

(b) Reserve fund for renewals \$5,54

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

GOOD PITCHERS
ON FIVE TEAMS

Illinois, Ohio State, and Chicago
Expected to Give Michigan a
Battle for Intercollegiate Conference
A. A. Baseball Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO.—There is every
indication that the race for the Inter-
collegiate Conference Athletic Association
baseball championship of 1919
will be carried through with far more
vigor and close competition than was
the case with the war-riddled teams

which provided opposition for the
University of Michigan nine last season.
The first game of the season was
played last week, with University of
Chicago losing to State University of
Iowa at Iowa City; but the real
launching of the season will come
Friday, Iowa playing Purdue University at Lafayette, and three games,
with six colleges going into action,
scheduled for Saturday.

There are eight teams in the
I. C. A. A. race, Minnesota and North-
western universities being the only
ones which remained out of baseball
this year, and four of them seem to
be starting the year with almost as
good a chance as Michigan appeared
to have in 1918. The four are Mich-
igan, Illinois, Ohio State, and Chicago.
It is accepted knowledge that a col-
lege "ball" team is dependent, to an
extreme degree, upon its pitchers for
success. This season, five of the eight
Conference teams will begin the pen-
nant race with advance assurances of
good pitching. It is different from the
start of the 1918 schedule, when
Michigan and Illinois, being the only
teams fortified with fast and reliable
boxers, practically made the sched-
ule a two-some race from the start.

Best Conference Pitchers

Some of the best pitchers in the
Conference this season are the follow-
ing: V. H. Parks '20, and N. O.
Scheidler '20, Michigan; W. S. Arra-
smith '20, and D. F. Wroble '20, Illi-
nois; H. L. Kimp '20, Ohio State;
A. W. Heine '19, Purdue, and K. M.
Kunkel '20, Indiana. These seven
pitchers are regarded as crack-
jacks. E. C. Terhune '19, captain of the
Chicago team, is regarded as
almost as good, and so is A. G. Zulfer
'20, of Wisconsin.

The name of Parks of Michigan has
been cropping into print many times
lately, as "another George Sisler,"
and the Wolverine fans, who are hoping
their hardest for another baseball
championship, are fond of likening
him to their well-remembered dia-
mond star. N. O. Scheidler pitched
excellent ball for Michigan in the
spring training series against the
Columbus team of the American
Association.

Both Wroble and Arrasmith of Illi-
nois made good in the Illini's spring
trip to the south, where the University
of Mississippi was met and de-
feated, two games in three. Wroble
was under study to the star J. L.
Klein, captain and pitcher, who kept
Illinois in the running against Michi-
gan so long in the 1918 champion-
ship race. Illinois has still another
fair pitcher in H. R. Ryan '19.

Klein of Ohio State

Klein of Ohio State showed up well
in his team's series against the Colum-
bus American Association club.
Klein is a left-hander, who is said to
have conquered his chief fault of last
season, when the speed and trickiness
of his offerings did not get the desired
effect because he lacked control.

Heine of Purdue, from all available
information, is coming back to play
baseball after his discharge from the
service. Without him, the Purdue
team has little chance to make a record.
His return will be the best boost
possible for the team. Kunkel, Indi-
ana's captain, was not on the team
last year, having played his last base-
ball in 1917. Unless he falls below
the form of which he then showed
promise, he should be one of the star
boxmen of the Conference.

The question of pitching is given so
much discussion because it is so
weighty, in college baseball. In bat-
ting power, Chicago ranks well up
with any team. The Maroons will
have a timely hitting crew. During
the preliminary games at Stage Field,
against 12 semi-professional and
school teams of the Chicago district,
the Maroon won nine, tied two, and
lost one. This uniformly good show-
ing was made by the batters' deliver-
ing hits when they counted. Coach
H. O. Page expects his men to con-
tinue the same stride in the Confer-
ence.

Illinois Bats Well

It looks as if Illinois, also, would
hold its own with the bat. Illinois is
captained by P. C. Doss '20, who re-
cently returned from naval aviation,
and Doss had the record in 1918 of
never missing a hit or a base on balls,
in all the games Illinois played. His
batting efforts have stirred other
Illini to similar activity, and if W. A.
Kopp '20 and B. A. Ingwerson '20 hit
the ball the way they seem inclined,
the other Conference teams may need
all the first-class pitchers on whom
they are relying.

The return of veteran players of
1917 and 1918 from army and navy
service are providing the teams with
the most excellent material in years.
Michigan has six veterans of 1918, five
of whom are being pressed for their
former places. Illinois returned six
varsity men of the 1918 team. Chi-
cago has seven former "C" men.
There are seven letter men at Ohio
State. Including understudies at
some of the positions in 1918, Purdue
has returned eight men of experience.
Indiana has only two former "I" men,
spring with the Boston Red Sox.

Pitcher Kunkel and Rauschenbach,
shortstop, both of the 1917 team.
Wisconsin has five or six players of
the 1917 and 1918 teams.

Coach Page of Chicago has said that
for a college nine, the coaching staff
always has to adapt the available
men to the positions which must be
filled, this being far different from
the professional or semi-professional
baseball leader, whose job is to seek
the best specialized player he can
get for a position. According to the
Maroon coach, every Conference coach
is under the necessity of making over
infielders into pitchers or catchers;
switching pitchers into the outfield, if
their hitting is worth while to the
team; and sometimes trying to train
awkward outfielders on stooping for
grounders and playing such hard pos-
sitions as shortstop of first base.

Iowa Is Trial Horse

State University of Iowa, which has
for years been a trial horse in the
Conference, upsetting erratic teams
and forcing good teams into their met-
tle, seems likely to play the same
role this season. Chicago went to
Iowa for the opening game of the season,
last Friday, and the Maroon lost
through poor fielding. Iowa continues
the tryout rôle this Friday, when she
plays at Lafayette, Indiana, ushering
Purdue into the Conference race, and
follows Saturday against University of
Illinois at Urbana, giving the Illini
their first taste of competition.

There are several new coaches, for
whom the year will mean much. M. A.
Kent, formerly at Iowa, has taken up
the reins at Wisconsin, where the
lack of systematic coaching worked
to the disadvantage of teams in recent
years. At Ohio State, Athletic Director
L. W. St. John has as very active
baseball instructors. W. B. Wright of
the St. Louis Americans, a profes-
sional student in the university, and
G. M. Trautman at Indiana. Coach
G. L. Rathbun is handling outfielders,
while Harry Scholler is working with
the infielders, and every candidate has
had some individual instruction. The
effect of this has been to make the
Indiana students optimistic over base-
ball, despite the fact that their team
will have the largest percentage of
untried performers in the Conference.
Ward Lambert, who coached the bas-
ketball team last winter, has been
placed in charge of Purdue's baseball.

BRITISH ARMY
BEATS CANADA

Wins Rugby Football Game
Played Under Auspices of the
Imperial Services Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INVERLEITH, Scotland.—The Canadian
rugby football team failed to hold the British Army forwards in
the match at Inverleith March 29,
played under the auspices of the Imperial
Services tournament, and lost

as reported by cable in The Christian
Science Monitor, by 22 points to 0.

The Canadian forwards were dan-
gerous several times, and especially
with the wind behind them, but Maj.
B. S. Cumberlage was very safe in
defense in the fullback position, even
if he failed badly at goal kicking.

The British Army scored almost
straight from the kick-off, and within
six minutes had two tries to their credit.

W. J. Cullen and J. A. Pym were the
scorers. A. T. Sloan and Pym ad-
ded further tries before the

teams crossed over. M. C. Pickles, hav-
ing a hand in most of the prelimi-
naries and sending off the three-
quarters time after time, Pickles and

C. H. Pillman, who will be remem-
bered as a fine pre-war player, added
tries for the Mother Country in the
second half, and both tries were con-
verted. The teams:

Mother Country—Maj. B. S. Cum-
berlage, Lieut. H. L. V. Day, Capt. W. J.
Cullen, Lieut. M. C. Pickles, Capt. A. T.
Sloan, Lieut. J. M. C. Pym, Capt. J. A.
Pym, Lieut. Col. G. B. Brown, Lieut. Col.
J. Brunton, Capt. C. H. Pillman, Capt.
the Rev. W. T. Hayard, Capt. A. D.
Laing, C. S. M. Jones, Major Lawless,
Capt. R. A. Galie.

Canada—Private Evans; Colonel Phil-
lips; Captain Grinnell, Col. E. Hollard;
Colonel Perry; Capt. G. Edwards;
Private Phillips; Pte. M. A. Hall; Capt.
P. A. Hernan; Sgt. H. J. McDonald;
Sgt. M. S. Yeoman; S. Q. Shine; Lieut.
Wilson, S. M. Guthrie; Sgt. Dobbs;
Referee, Mr. J. D. Dallas (Scottish
Football Union).

HARD SCHEDULE FOR
SYRACUSE VARSITY

SYRACUSE, New York.—The Syra-
cuse University football eleven of
1919 will be called upon to face one
of the hardest schedules ever ar-
ranged for an Orange team next fall.
Beginning with the University of Ver-
mont on Oct. 4, the team will play
until Nov. 27, when the University of
Nebraska will be met at Lincoln, Nebraska.

Among some of the teams to be met
are the United States Military Acad-
emy at West Point, the University of
Pittsburgh, Colgate University, and
Brown University. The schedule
follows:

Oct. 4—Brown University at Provi-
dence, Rhode Island; 4—Rutgers College
at New York City; 8—Bucknell College
at Scranton; 12—Indiana University at
Scranton; 16—Indiana University at
Bloomington, Indiana; 27—University of
Nebraska, at Lincoln, Nebraska.

GIANTS BUY JEAN DUBUC

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Pitcher
Jean Dubuc of the Salt Lake City club
of the Pacific Coast League, has been
sold to the New York National League
Baseball Club for cash. He was long
with the Detroit Americans and this
spring with the Boston Red Sox.

EXTRA-INNING GAME
MARKS OPENING

Washington Defeats the Phila-
delphia Athletics 1 to 0 in
Thirteen-Inning Contest in the
American League Race

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	1	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
Washington	1	0	1.000
New York	0	1	.000
St. Louis	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	1	.000
Cleveland	0	0	.000
Detroit	0	0	.000

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Boston 10, New York 0.
Chicago 13, St. Louis 4.
Washington 1, Philadelphia 0.
Cleveland vs. Detroit, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Cleveland at Detroit.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Amer-
ican League baseball championship
race started yesterday with the
world's champion Boston Red Sox
team defeating the New York Ameri-
cans by the decisive score of 10 to 0,
and thereby stepping into the lead
for pennant honors. Washington was
the other eastern club to win
a hard-fought 13-inning contest
against the Philadelphia Athletics
before victory was finally won.

Only three games were played in
this league, as the Cleveland-Detroit
game had to be postponed because of
poor playing conditions.

RED SOX DEFEAT NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York.—The Boston
American League Baseball Club shut
out the New York Americans here
Wednesday afternoon in the first game
of the local American League season.
The score was 10 to 0. Mays pitched
a splendid game, holding the local
team to four scattered hits. New York
went to pieces in the ninth, the Red
Sox scoring six runs in that inning.
The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10-12 6
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-4 4

Batteries—Mays and Schaub for Boston;
Pynn and Schaub for New York. Umpires—
Connolly and Nallin.

WHITE SOX DEFEAT ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The Chicago
American League club hit four pitchers
of the St. Louis Americans freely in
Wednesday's game, winning by 13
to 4 in the first contest of the local
American League season. The White
Sox batsmen were in fine form, getting
21 hits. The Browns got 10 hits off
Williams, but steady playing behind
him saved him from trouble. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 13-12 7
St. Louis 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4-10 1

Batteries—Williams and Schaub for Chi-
cago; Davenport, Rogers, Leifeld, Koob
and Billings for St. Louis. Umpires—
Klein and Emslie.

WASHINGTON WINS 1 TO 0

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—
The Washington Americans and the
Philadelphia Athletics opened their
American League season here Wednes-
day afternoon in an excellently played
game. It was a thrilling pitchers' battle
between Perry and Johnson. The local
club finally won 1 to 0 in the 13th inning.
The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-13-8 8
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 0 0

Batteries—Johnson and Agnew for Washington;
Perry and Perkins for Philadelphia. Umpires—
Dineen and Owens.

ANOTHER COACH IS
LOST TO HARVARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—With
the announcement made by Lt. H.
Leary '05, chief assistant to P. D.
Haughton '99 as head coach of the
Harvard varsity football elevens of
the past few years, that he will be un-
able to coach the Crimson next fall on
account of business reasons, the Har-
vard football coaching situation be-
comes even more complicated and
uncertain than it was the day after
Mr. Haughton made his announce-
ment. Leary was generally picked by
the man who would succeed his

former chief.

The Harvard varsity squad which
has been engaged in spring training
held its first contest Tuesday afternoon
when Varsity A met Varsity B, neither
team being allowed to score by the
coaches, who devoted the entire time
to instructing the players. Stanley
Burnham '19, a substitute back on
the 1916 varsity eleven, furnished the
feature play of the afternoon when
he made a 50-yard run. He was

tackled by Quarterback Albright

of the Crimson and fumbled the ball
out of bounds.

The Harvard team, which had

been beaten by Varsity B, 13 to 1, had

the ball recovered by Varsity A, 1 to 0.

Stanley Burnham, a

former member of the Harvard team,

had a hand in the 1916 game.

Stanley Burnham, a

former member of the Harvard team,

had a hand in the 1916 game.

Stanley Burnham, a

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

BULLISH FACTORS
IN COTTON MARKET

Contended That Demand Will Be Great, and There Is No Reason for Southern Planter to Reduce His Acreage

NEW YORK, New York.—In spite of bears and those who merely take a trading view of the situation, leaders in the cotton trade say they can see no reason why cotton prices should not work higher during the remainder of the year. There is sound economic reasoning behind the opinion that planters in the south should not reduce acreage to cotton.

Perhaps the fundamental reason is that cotton and its manufactured fabrics have been so poorly produced and so tremendously destroyed during the last four years that there is absolutely no reason for lower prices based on the laws of supply and demand. The boll weevil in his happiest hours never destroyed cotton at the same rate the great guns on sea and land did during the period of hostilities. This cotton is gone for good. Housewives have been living from hand-to-mouth in regard to cotton goods for household use and personal wear, and when the men get back to work these women will begin to replace their war-tattered garments and goods. This condition exists in the United States, too, although not to the same degree. There is a yawning demand for cotton and cotton textile fabrics throughout the world.

When peace is signed enemy countries will get cotton, and in time a lot of it. Germany was one of the south's greatest customers, and it is not likely that the German, no matter how democratic he becomes, will want to go on wearing clothes and linens made of paper and fibers.

March showed that 500,000 bales of cotton were cleared for export. While this is a handsome total compared with some months in the past, it is a mere drop in the bucket compared with the needs of Europe. The passing of war six months ago has not ameliorated the cotton famine in Europe.

Talk of reduction in acreage is largely talk. In some districts there may be a 10 to 15 per cent reduction, but with present prices of cotton holdings, and in view of coming demand for the staple, there seems no reason for the planter to greatly reduce his crop.

PROFIT-TAKING
AFTER BIG RISE

New high prices for the year were established in the New York securities market yesterday. The good advances invited considerable selling, and many gains were almost entirely wiped out or changed into losses for the session. U. S. Steel was a conspicuous feature. After advancing well above 102, the highest price of the year thus far, it sold off abruptly toward the close, the final figure showing a net gain of $\frac{1}{4}$. A gain of more than 7 points in Ajae Rubber made it prominent feature in the early afternoon. It closed with a net gain of 5 points. Goodrich gained $\frac{1}{4}$, Car & Foundry $\frac{1}{4}$, and Union Pacific $\frac{1}{2}$. Baldwin lost $\frac{1}{4}$, Gulf 1, Kelly-Springfield $\frac{1}{2}$, Marine $\frac{1}{4}$, Sinclair Oil 1, Texas Company 1, and U. S. Food $\frac{1}{2}$. Fairbanks and American Bosch each gained more than a point in Boston, and Libby sold off $\frac{1}{2}$.

SPRING WHEAT IN
THE NORTHWEST

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—In what degree estimates made last winter that the northwest states would have the largest spring wheat acreage ever known may have to be modified is uncertain at this time, weather remaining cold and wet. South Dakota farmers already have shifted somewhat to other grains because heavy soil has made wheat seeding difficult, while corn, oats, or barley can be sown to advantage later.

Crop acreage, on the whole, will not be affected and the moisture has value that it would be difficult to overestimate. But the farmer who cannot get wheat planted by May 1, which will be the case in some counties, will be inclined to turn more to other grains.

FOREIGN TRADE
IN MINERAL OIL

NEW YORK, New York.—In 1918, both exports and imports of mineral oil rose to records in quantity and value. In that year the United States exported 2,714,420,452 gallons of all kinds, crude, refined, and in all forms. The value was \$344,290,444, an average of 12.6-10 cents a gallon. In 1916 the United States received an average of 7.7-10 cents a gallon for 2,697,482,362 gallons.

While exports of oil in 1918 were not much larger in bulk than in 1916, imports, consisting chiefly of crude oil, almost doubled.

Among the few important declines in February exports was a fall of 61,028,714 gallons in mineral oil from January, 1919.

WILLYS-OVERLAND

TOLEDO, Ohio.—More than 15,000 Willys-Overland Company employees received \$400,000 in checks in the company's first distribution of the profits under the "50-50" profit-sharing plan announced last January. The \$400,000 represents 8 per cent of the wages paid during the first quarter of the year.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Wednesday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Beet Sugar	76 1/4	77 1/2	76 1/4	76 1/4
Am Can	53	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Car & Fdry	95	95	95	96 1/2
Am Int Corp	87 1/2	88 1/2	88	88 1/2
Am Loco	71	72	70 1/2	71 1/2
Am Smelters	72 1/2	73	72	73
Am Tel & Tel	130 1/2	132	130 1/2	130 1/2
Am Sugar	61 1/4	62 1/2	61 1/4	62 1/2
Amazons	61 1/4	63	61 1/4	62 1/2
Atchison	93	94	92 1/2	92 1/2
At Gulf & W I	137	137	134 1/2	135 1/2
Bald Loco	92 1/4	92 1/2	90 1/2	91
B & O	47	47	47	47 1/2
Beth Steel B	76	77 1/2	75	75 1/2
B & T	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Car & Cific	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
Car Leather	117 1/2	118 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Chandler	146 1/2	147	145	145
Ches & Ohio	61 1/4	61 1/4	60 1/2	60 1/2
C & M & St P	37 1/2	38	37 1/2	37 1/2
C R I & Pac	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
China	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Corn Prods	63 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Crucible Steel	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Crown Cane pd	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
Erie	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Gen Motors	179 1/2	180	178 1/2	180
Inspiration	49 1/2	51 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Int Mec Mar	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
J. P. St	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Kennecott	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Max Motor	47	47	46	47
Metals	185 1/2	186 1/2	184 1/2	185 1/2
Midvale	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Mo Pacific	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
N Y Central	74 1/2	75	74 1/2	74 1/2
N Y, N H & H	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
No Pacific	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Pan-Am Pet	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Penn	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Ray Cone	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Reading	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Rep 1 & St	82	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Sac Pacific	107	107	106 1/2	106
Sinclair	56 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	55
Studebaker	78 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Texaco	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Union Pac	120	121	120	120
U S Rubber	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
U S Steel	109	109	99 1/2	101
U S Food	77 1/2	77 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Utah Copper	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Western Union	86	86 1/2	86	85 1/2
Westinghouse	49	49 1/2	48 1/2	49
Willys-Over	32 1/2	33	32 1/2	32 1/2
Total sales	1,727,500	shares.		

GOVERNMENT WOOL
IS SELLING WELL

Grade Is of Better Quality at Wednesday's Auction, and Prices Received Well Above the Government Upset Figure

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—At yesterday's government auction in Boston the wool administration offered to the wool manufacturers and dealers 325,000 pounds of scoured wool in 326 lots. This amount combined with Tuesday's total of 2,750,000 pounds makes 6,000,000 pounds which the government has offered this series. On Friday no sale will be held owing to the twenty-sixth division parade, but selling will be resumed Saturday morning.

Bidding at yesterday's auction of scoured wool proved to be fair better than on Tuesday, when only 70 per cent of the offerings were disposed of. This was directly due to the fact that the grade at this session was of better quality, and prices received went well above the government upset price.

For the carbonated Australian lambs prices ranged from \$1.14 to \$1.15 a pound, a little above the first lots being taken by Winslow & Co., Inc.

Prices for the fine carbonated Australian, slightly stained, brought from \$1.34 to \$1.38 a pound.

A lot of 4064 pounds of Australian 60-64s carbonated brought \$1.52 a pound.

For the lots of 60s Australian lambs, short staple carbonized, prices ranged from \$1.01 to \$1.05.

For the fine neutralized Australian stained, carbonized by the acid process, \$1.11 a pound was paid.

Two lots of carbonized Australian were bought by Crimmins & Peirce at \$1.47 a pound. Fine Cape, trife defective, brought \$1.18 to \$1.20.

Five lots of fine Cape went for \$1.31 to \$1.33.

The largest buyers at the sale were Winslow & Co., Inc., Dupree & Meadows, Crimmins & Peirce, and A. H. Clifford & Son.

LIBERTY BONDS

Wednesday's Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2s	95 60	95 12	94 45	94 45
Lib 4 1/2s	92 10	92 20	92 10	92 13
Lib 1st 4 1/2s	95 70	96 00	95 50	95 94
Lib 2d 4 1/2s	92 24	92 28	92 20	92 28
Lib 3d 4 1/2s	95 04	95 20	95 02	95 08
Lib 4th 4 1/2s	82 20	82 32	82 18	82 26

FOREIGN BONDS

Wednesday's Closing Prices

	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	102 7/8	103 1/2
A A Ch com	109 1/2	110 1/2
Am Wool com	69 1/2	69
Am Bosch Mag	69	68
Am Zinc	13 1/2b	13
Am Zinc pd	45	1 1/2
Arizona Com	11 1/2	11 1/2
Booth Fish	22 1/2	22 1/2
Boston & M	1	1
Butte & Sup	22 1/2	22 1/2
Cal & Arizona	60	1 1/2
Cal & Hecia	499	1
Copper Range	44 1/2	1
Davis Daly	52	1
East Butte	87 1/2	1
East Mass	26 1/2	1
Franklin	58 1/2	1
Granite	68	1
Greene-Can	4 1/2b</	

FARM WOMEN ON
CANADIAN COUNCILSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—For the first time in the history of the organization, the annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, at the time of writing, is being attended by representatives of the Interprovincial Council of Farm Women, five of whom were present at the opening sitting. A resolution was passed protesting against the action of the Canadian Parliament being ignored by the Canadian railways in relation to daylight saving, and the government was requested to compel the railways to rescind their decision to run the trains on the daylight saving time in order to conform to the United States schedule. The following resolution was also adopted: "Whereas, it has come to the attention of the Canadian Council of Agriculture that certain financial interests are making determined efforts to secure control of vast deposits of oil in northern Alberta, which control the council believes would be detrimental to the best interests of the Canadian people; Therefore, the council urges upon the Dominion Government in the strongest possible manner that the oil deposits of Alberta and other parts of Canada be held as the property of the government in perpetuity, that the government undertake the cost of developing these great resources for the benefit of the consuming public, and that, if any of these properties be leased to private interests, the leases should be granted only after full publicity has been given to the proposals under consideration, and then only for short terms, and after the rights of the public have been fully protected under such leases."

CANADIAN SOLDIERS
AS SCHOOL TEACHERSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—In a recent speech in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, the Hon. Dr. Cody, Minister of Education, outlined a policy of ideals in education, all of which he believes "may be attained by the expenditure of money." There is no department in connection with the government, he said, where the tide of expenditure has risen so steadily, the amount to be devoted to educational problems this year being well over \$3,000,000.

There are now in Ontario 6103 public schools, 11,274 teachers and 457,766 pupils. Of separate schools there are 545, with 1488 teachers and 70,945 pupils. Of continuation schools there are 137, with 241 teachers and 5104 pupils. High schools and collegiate institutes number 162, with 651 teachers and 29,000 pupils. In all there are in the Province 6950 schools of all kinds, with 14,054 teachers and 561,855 pupils. Salaries in the last 10 years have increased from \$4,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

Speaking of veterans as school teachers, Dr. Cody said: "No better men can be found to teach the children of today than the men who fought at Ypres, Passchendaele, Cambrai and Valenciennes, the men who bear on their bodies the scars of war. No better men can be found to teach history in our schools than the men who made history, and for that reason every returned man will receive a course that will be unique and unsurpassed."

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The third reading of a bill confirming the various orders-in-council concerning the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which is now in the hands of the Minister of Railways as a receiver, took place in the House of Commons. The only speaker, before consent was given to the bill was Maj. Thomas Vien, who expressed regret that the government had not arrived at an amicable arrangement with the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Instead of proceeding to a method, which he described as expropriation. Another objection raised by the honorable member was that if the government took over the Grand Trunk system it would have no control over the connections of the system in the United States.

TARIFF REDUCTION IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

SICAMOUS, British Columbia—The United Farmers of British Columbia, a newly organized independent association, has followed in the footsteps of the British Columbia Fruit Growers Association in declaring that British Columbia farmers do not see eye to eye with the grain growers of the prairie provinces in their demand for general tariff reduction. At a meeting of the directors of the United Farmers here, it was decided that the organization should back the fruit growers in demanding that the economic situation in marketing be taken into consideration in any tariff readjustments. Dairymen in this Province are also supporting the fruit growers in that the agricultural element is a unit on this big question.

MENNONTINE INFUX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta—Threatening to take active steps to remove the Mennonites from Alberta unless the provincial government moves in the matter, the Calgary branch of the Great War Veterans Association has sent its ultimatum to the Alberta Government. The veterans also demand the dismissal of the persons implicated, and directly or indirectly responsible for their immigration into the country. A copy of this resolution was sent Capt. Robert Pearson, soldiers' representative. In the recent investigation into the question of Mennonite immigration, it was proven that the influx of Mennonites into the Province was under the supervision and jurisdiction of a government employee.

GENERAL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SCHOOLS

BEACON

A Country-City Boarding and Day School
for Boys and Girls

Beacon School is established not only for the purpose of imparting the highest educational ideals but for the upholding of character. It has been incorporated in order that it may as an organization more efficiently carry out this purpose and work.

Its faculty is composed of graduates from the leading colleges, all of whom are working out the ideas and ideals for which the school is founded.

The school is co-educational. We believe in co-education because the association of boys and girls in work, study, and play tends to broaden their conception of the natural relations of life.

Opportunity is offered during the five school days for recreation with playground apparatus, clay modeling, arts and crafts, roller skating, swimming, and horseback riding.

The school is an unusual combination of the advantages of the city and the residential section. Hillside, the country estate of the school, is situated in the Blue Hills. Special arrangements may be made for day pupils to enjoy the farm and all school activities. Children are taken throughout the summer at Hillside.

MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREW, Principal, 1440 Beacon St., BROOKLINE, MASS. Telephone Brookline 7017

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Camp for
Girls

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Winthrop Highlands, Mass.

SOLDIERS AND GRAZING LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta—Grazing leases in southern Alberta will be surveyed by a government commission to report on the availability and value of the land thus held for use for soldiers' land settlement. The survey will be in charge of Professor Rutherford of the University of Saskatchewan. This plan was first broached by the Lethbridge branch of the Great War Veterans Association, and later adopted by the provincial convention which sent a petition to the government. The veterans do not want land now under grazing leases thrown open for soldier settlement unless it is suitable for farming. That, they claimed, would mean breaking up the leases and hurting the cattle industry, and would not be giving the soldiers a fair deal. But if there is land in the south now held for grazing which could be used for farming, the soldiers want it to be held available.

MENNONTINE INFUX

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from its Canadian News Office

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REAL ESTATE

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TO LET

TO LET—Furnished apartment for the summer. 5 Brimmer St., Boston, Suite 4. Tel. Haymarket 2367.

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FOR SALE—Butter and egg market. Established eight years. A good opportunity 27 South Main St., New Norwalk, Conn.

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ANTED—Used or secondhand two manual pipe organs in good condition. Give full description and lowest cash price. Address L. S. Monitor Office, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ANTED—Experienced welder to take charge of welding shop. All classes of work. Will pay top scale and percentage of profits to right man. Give references and experience. Address P. O. Box 566, Vancouver, B. C.

WANTED—HAND SHIRT IRONER.

A good reliable man. THILLS HAND LAUNDRY, Milwaukee, Wis.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ANTED—HOUSEKEEPER. In refined home, location Chestnut Hill, where two or three maids are employed. Must be capable of caring for house in all details. Good references. Must have capacity to employ and supervise other help. Have reply cover references of recent employment, experience and wage expected. Address J. Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER

IN refined home, location Chestnut Hill, where two or three maids are employed. Must be capable of caring for house in all details. Good references. Address J. Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—GIRL

WANTED—GIRL, assist with housework and care 2 small children; to go home nights. Willing to work part time if service required. Room, board, \$20. Monitor, Metcalf Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—CLEANING woman, steady position; particular work req'd; refs. inquire forewoman, Housekeeper, First Church of Christ, Scientist, 4017 Dressel Blvd., Chicago.

GOVERNESS—Two boys, mountain for the summer, good room, good wages. English speaking. Call 12 to 3 P. M. or 6 to 8. HAGEDORN, 508 West End Ave.

WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—FOR good hand and machine sewing; perm. positions; short hours. Saturday, Hasell-Bartlett, 30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

WANTED—plain sewer, a machine stitcher and skirt and waist fitter. Room 611, Keweenaw, Boylston St., Boston.

COMPETENT HOUSEKEEPER WANTED. State references. MRS. P. D. CAMPBELL, 684 Prospect Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

EXPERIENCED NURSE for baby or nursery governess. Apply to MRS. HOFFHEIMER, Goodhere, L. I.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Efficient couple, strictly honest, willing and neat; country home half hour from New York. General housework, cooking, small garden. References. MRS. WM. E. WALLER, 112 West Newell Ave., Rutherford, N. J.

DUNCAN & GOODELL COMPANY

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERT MATHEMATICIAN College graduate with mathematical and statistical experience in large corporation desirous position. Good references. Willing to leave New York. 22 Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

MANAGERIAL or secretarial position, 15 years' experience, silk, electrical, banking credits. 19 Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Visit to Crusoe's Island

"Where did Robinson Crusoe go with Friday on Saturday night?" sang Roger sleepily to himself, as he rolled over on his back in the sand, and put a volume of that interesting man's adventures under his head for a pillow. To mark his place in the book, he had slipped in a newspaper clipping which recorded the two hundredth anniversary of the writing of the book, on April 25, 1919.

"What nonsense that is!" growled a deep voice behind him. "There isn't any place to go, and, besides, we never stir out at night on this island."

Roger felt suddenly wide-awake and jumped to his feet. He saw, leaning against the palm tree under which he had been lying, a tall, bearded man, dressed in a suit of shaggy goat's hair, with a cap to match.

"Why, Robinson Crusoe!" cried Roger, "I don't see what you're doing in Florida! You belong on a desert island."

Crusoe (for it was he and no other) grinned at this, and looked very much amused.

"Don't be so sure we're in Florida, young man. Look around you a bit."

Roger whirled about in rapid circles. The familiar strip of beach, fringed with palm trees, had fled, and he saw that he was standing on a far wilder coast, with rocky promontories and strips of sand between, and with not a sign of a house anywhere.

"Is it really your island we're on? Oh, I've always wanted to come here, but you never told in your book where it was, and I didn't know how to start. How did I get here now?" demanded Roger, in one breath and very much excited.

"Oh, it's simple enough for a boy to come here with me, when I choose to bring him," answered Crusoe. "But I don't very often care for company. You see, I told old Defoe to be sure and not give it away where my island was, because I knew I'd have visitors continually, if he did. When I hear of a good fellow like you, who especially wants to come and see the place, I arrange it; that's all. Only once, though, mind, and I'll not tell you the name of the island, either."

Roger stretched out his hand to Crusoe. "Jiminy!" he said seriously.

"I think it was jolly good of you to let me come once, and I promise to be satisfied. But do let's hurry. I want to see everything."

Crusoe strode away up the beach, with long strides, and Roger skipped along at his side, trying to keep pace with him. Directly in front of them was a wide-spreading growth of young trees, so thick that Roger could see no way of getting through them. But Crusoe was already almost out of sight in the thicket, and he hastened to follow along a tiny, twisting path that appeared as soon as one had worked his way between the trees on the very edge. In a minute or two the little wood was behind them, and they were standing in an open space. In front of them was a stockade, or a kind of fence, made of wooden stakes set very closely and solidly together, and five or six feet high. Crusoe scrambled up until he could hang on to the top of the fence with one hand, and with the other he pulled over a ladder from inside the palisade.

"How much more fun this is than to get into your house by ordinary steps!" exclaimed Roger, as he perched on top of the ladder for a minute, before climbing down.

Inside, Roger looked about him with interest. There was the tent under the big rock, that he had looked at in the pictures so many times. Beside the tent was quite an extent of cleared ground, with green shoots coming up in even rows.

"Oh, there's your little garden where you planted the rice and corn and barley!" Roger was recognizing everything. "Can I go inside the tent?"

"Sure," said Crusoe kindly. "Make yourself at home." In the tent were a table and chair and a set of shelves, which Roger knew were the ones Crusoe had described in the story, as having made himself. He admired them and remarked that it was lucky there had been carpenter's tools saved from the wreck. "I can see how you could make these things, but I don't understand," said Roger, looking puzzled. "How you ever in the world learned to saw and make bread?"

Crusoe laughed. "Didn't you ever hear anybody say 'Necessity is the mother of invention'? Well, I invented my own methods of sewing and bread-making, because I had to. Not so bad, either. Want to try the barley bread?"

Crusoe took what looked like a little round cake from a wooden plate, filled with them that was on one of the shelves.

Roger backed away, looking a little abashed.

"No, thank you; I'm very much obliged, I'm sure, but I'm not hungry and—well, I don't like barley bread much since the war!"

"That's all right," said Crusoe good-naturedly. "I don't much blame you. But how about this war? Is it over yet? You see, I only keep track of world affairs through my guests, and the last thing I heard about was the Americans at Château—what's its name?"

"Oh, that was ages ago! Why, the armistice was signed five months ago, and the soldiers are all coming home, and the Peace Conference is in Paris," explained Roger in a burst, surprised at his host's ignorance.

"Well, now, you don't say!" exclaimed Crusoe. "That is good news! Why, ever since this war began I've been so ashamed that my father's name was Kreutzaer. I was glad there was nobody around here to taunt me with the fact."

Roger looked mystified. "What do you mean? Isn't your name really Crusoe?"

"Ah, young man! I've caught you! Just like all the other boys, who pretend to be so fond of Defoe's story about me! You always skip the first

part, because it's not so exciting. On the very first page it tells about my father being a merchant of Bremen who came and settled in York, England, and his name got changed to Crusoe. I'm mighty glad it did, and that we were as English as anybody could be, after a short while. I had a brother who fought at Dunkerque, Flanders, in a battle more than 250 years ago, and I suppose I've got lots of descendants who've been fighting there in the last four years. Now, don't you forget these facts about me; you see how really important they are in the light of modern events."

"I'm awfully ashamed about skipping the beginning," confessed Roger. "I'll never do that to another book. But, please, let's not talk about modern things. I want to ask you questions and see a lot more."

"All right. I'm your servant today. Here's the cave," pointing to a dark opening at the back of the tent, "where I keep my grain stored in baskets, my cooking pots, and all my stores."

Roger looked in at the low opening, and saw all the articles mentioned. "Ugh, aren't you glad you don't have to live in a cave, like the giants and Cyclops and those people?" he asked. "It's so much nicer in a tent," and he looked around at the cozy little place: the table with ink and pens and books and papers on it, the hammock swinging in one corner, and the cats dozing on the dirt floor.

"Come outside again, and I'll show you the pole where I kept my calendar," said Crusoe.

He led the way across the cleared space to a square post, set in the ground, on all four sides of which were notches of varying lengths.

"I always wondered whether you really kept account of the days this way," said Roger.

"Well, I did all the years until Friday came and then it was too—"

"Oh, where is Friday?" broke in Roger. "How could I have forgotten him for so long! Oh, can't I see him, please?"

"Well, you see, it's like this," Crusoe apologized. "I have promised to tell Friday ahead when I am having a visitor, so he can go over to the other side of the island. He's become very civilized and he's a good fellow, but he simply will not meet strangers. He was here once when a boy came, and unfortunately that boy laughed at his English pronunciation. I assured him I wouldn't make a mistake in picking my boy again, but he couldn't be convinced, so we had to make this bargain. I'm sorry; it doesn't seem quite fair to you boys, but I have to think of Friday first."

"Well, I'm awfully disappointed," said Roger, bravely trying to smile, "but I must make the best of it. Is he as thick as handsome and strong as the book says?"

"Well, you know, you have to make allowances for authors' imaginations running away with them at times," said Crusoe, with a wink, "and Defoe was no better than the rest of them. Friday is pretty good looking for a savage, and he's a wonderful friend. I was saying, when you interrupted me, that since I found him life has been so interesting, I discovered that I kept getting behindhand in my notches, so I've stopped making them. What's the use? We're not going back to England any more—like it too well here—and we don't need to bother about the days of the week. Friday is a nice looking animal," he decided, as the rabbit turned out from the burrow and started on his way to the country. Crows roused by bare. Rabbits out late, roused by crows. Foxes kept out late. Beavers roused by rabbit. Surely there's no objection to that?" he asked blandly. "By the way," he added suddenly, "who roused the hare?"

"While thinking out this question, they forgot their foolish pride in each acting only on the coming of the dawn. No one could account for the rousing of the hare. They turned the matter over in their minds."

"You see," the rabbit said, thoughtfully, after a pause, "something unaccustomed roused us all. It didn't begin with the hare—"

"Nor with the crows," the foxes said together.

"Nor with the oars," the beaver added.

"Nor with the dawn," the rabbit said.

"It's there," the other replied, "but a rabbit can't manage a boat."

"We must help him," the two foxes said together, and glided off as quick as lightning down to the hill to his side.

"Hello, lovely dawn," he greeted them. "Every beaver asleep," he added.

"Isn't the boat there?" the little gray fox asked.

"It's there," the other replied, "but a rabbit can't manage a boat."

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THE HOME FORUM

Book Rarities

The Pines, Putney Hill, S. W.
May 2nd, 1888.

Dear Mr. Wise:
Can you come to luncheon next Monday at half-past one? If another day would suit you better, any one except Sunday would suit me equally well.

The Boccaccio Folio is not the rarest rarity I can show you. That is an English black-letter book (a family heirloom in its way) which I fear must be unique. I would gladly forgo the value of an unique possession to know that there was a perfect copy anywhere. I think there must have been a copy in the nursery of Mr. John Shakespeare's house, and that his little boy must have been in very early days much impressed by the drawings which represent, and the verses which describe the ten—not seven—ages of man. Alas, both are imperfect! Many generations of small fingers have torn and worn away both ends of the leaf; but what remains is priceless. I am afraid it may, or must, be unique, for I have asked both Bodleian and British Museum authorities, if I rightly remember, and no one has even seen another copy.

About modern rarities—unless the rare impression contains something unprocurable—I am so indifferent that it would be a sin for me to deprive you of your Cleopatra. Seven guineas! Heaven and Earth! It would have been dear at as many shillings and not cheap at as many pence. Wordsworth and Shelley, and Landor, of course, are the only moderns whose first editions I care for, and I have got all I care for of Shelley's. Dr. Grosart lent me for a day the black tulip of that sort of book—the very first edition of *Lyrical Ballads*, containing the never republished "Convict." I do break the tenth commandment into shivers when I think of that book! I have got the 1800 edition of it, but that curious imitation of Cowper, a bit of regular Eighteenth-Century conventionalism to sentiment and meter and expression, was even then canceled...

When you come—as I trust you will on Monday—remind me to show you the first book (in boards) and the first pamphlet (in sheets) printed or published by Landor in 1795; and the title of his Latin *Idyls* printed at Oxford, of which the existence has been disbelieved—nay, denied, I think—ever by his biographers. I have picked up two copies, and one of them I gave to the Master of Balliol. But I have not the first and inaccurate edition of Gehir (1799)—only the revised one of 1800, with the misprints corrected. It is curious—in 1888—to think that in 1864 I sat and talked with the author!

Yours very sincerely,
A. C. SWINBURNE.

From a letter to Thomas J. Wise, printed in "The Letters of Algernon Charles Swinburne."

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Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy.

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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Yours very sincerely,
A. C. SWINBURNE.

From a letter to Thomas J. Wise, printed in "The Letters of Algernon Charles Swinburne."

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy.

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Plea of the Philippines

ONCE again a plea for Philippine independence is being presented in the United States. Not that there is anything unusual in the fact. Similar movements have developed and waned at rather frequent intervals during the past two decades. In fact, the native desire for independence was one of the difficulties that the United States inherited when it took over the islands from Spain. And now that they are, so to speak, about coming of age or attaining their majority under the tutelage of the United States, perhaps it is not surprising that certain of their friends should seek to have the present recognized as a proper time for allowing them to start out as their own masters. The plea of the moment, however, merits particular attention because it has the endorsement of the Hon. Francis Burton Harrison, Governor-General of the islands, and is more or less in accord with the declared intentions of the Wilson Administration as made evident in the Democratic Party platform of 1916, the act establishing the present form of insular government in 1916, and the announcements of President Wilson himself. Still, the question raised by this plea is not whether the islands shall eventually have their freedom; that has already been conceded by these government declarations. The question of the moment is, whether complete independence shall be granted now.

Under the terms of the preamble to the act of Congress establishing the present government in the Philippines, this question is virtually the question as to whether "a stable government" has been established in the islands, with the people "prepared fully to assume the responsibilities and enjoy all the privileges of complete independence."

Only on the attainment of such conditions has the United States ever intended to withdraw its sovereignty. That it has been gradually taking itself out of the insular government, by devolving more and more of the duties and responsibilities therein upon the Filipinos themselves, is almost the most obvious thing in the record of United States occupation. To this extent the United States has already given a pledge of its good faith, and a guarantee that at the worst the fulfillment of its declared intentions is only a matter of reasonable time. Moreover, there is no evidence that such delay as there is has been traceable in any measure to a benefit or advantage for the United States. The hesitation is based simply and only on the doubt as to whether the granting of independence would be for the best interests of the Filipinos themselves.

Governor Harrison says he could hardly have much regard for the Filipinos if they did not wish to be free. Still, if this were to be accepted as a basis for withdrawing from the islands, the United States should have withdrawn in the days of Aguinaldo. Perhaps it would be more to the point to consider that, with all the schooling of the Filipinos in free government, their course has been the shortest ever prescribed for a population such as theirs. As recently as 1902 their government was virtually appointed by the President of the United States.

In 1907 the elective Assembly was established, forming the lower House for a Legislature of which the upper branch was provided by the Philippine Commission.

Filipinos were, so to speak, interpolated into government activities under this form as generally and as rapidly as conditions warranted, first as secretaries and agents and later in something approaching executive capacity. But it was less than three years ago, in 1916, that Congress ventured to substitute for the Philippine Commission a Senate of twenty-four elected members, and, by increasing the lower House to ninety elected members, to place the entire government of the islands in the hands of whomever the Filipino electorate should choose, saving virtually only a veto power in the hands, first, of the Governor-General and, ultimately, of the President of the United States.

That this arrangement has worked well, so far, is worth noting; but more than that can hardly be said, with justice, until the system has been for a longer period under observation.

For a fair estimate of the possibilities of self-government in the Philippines needs to take into consideration not only the surprisingly good achievements of the Filipinos in handling their affairs under the tutelage of the United States, but also the peculiar conditions that will, for generations to come, be likely to offer problems for any government that can be provided.

Even one of the older states in the United States would be likely to feel its responsibilities growing burdensome if it should suddenly be confronted with the task of efficiently governing a population of close to 9,000,000,

with 1,000,000 or more of them uncivilized; a population density of seventy-four to the square mile as compared with thirty-one per continental United States; these people representing some twenty-five different tribes, communicating through a score of dialects, and scattered over a hundred islands, the largest about equal in extent to the State of New York, out of a group of islands comprising more than 2800.

And yet, these peculiar insular conditions, after all, are scarcely more of a stumblingblock than some of the conditions more intimately related to the business of carrying on the government. Take the matter of education, for instance. Certainly the whole structure of self-government in the islands would seem to stand or fall by the training given in the public schools. And the achievements in this field have been conspicuous. Yet, according to Governor-General Harrison's own statement, in his 1917 report, "it is still true that only one-half the children in the islands are in public schools." And "in spite of tremendous efforts to build schoolhouses and to open new schools, almost all of the schoolhouses are crowded." Moreover, there is significance in the statement that "the educational situation is made serious by reason of the fact that many American teachers are leaving the islands" and that "it becomes increasingly difficult year by year

to secure the teachers desired" from the United States. These admissions are not reassuring. It would seem that the process of developing native teachers would have to be carried rather farther toward perfection before the natives would be in position to handle even this phase of their problem without American assistance. One might find further cause for doubt in the Governor-General's statement that "in conformity with the generally low tax rate in the Philippines, it is safe to say that no country that maintains a system of free schools levies as low a tax rate for that purpose as that fixed here." If the present government of the islands, which, although not completely independent, is described by the Governor-General as practically autonomous in local affairs, is faced with a shortage of teachers and schoolhouses and yet is indisposed to tax its people sufficiently to meet the need, is it likely that a completely independent insular government would rise to the situation? And if it should not, would not the way be open to a decline in the educational process generally, with corresponding menace to the budding citizenship which must be the foundation of self-government?

Perhaps this educational situation is not enough, in itself, to stand in the way of complete independence for the islands. But the educational situation gives some inkling of the generally inconclusive condition of government and the management of affairs now obtaining in the islands. Not until the disarrangements occasioned by the world war have been corrected, not until the government plan established in 1916 has proved its efficacy, perhaps not until the vote at Filipino elections shows a larger total, would island conditions seem to justify the United States in leaving the Philippines wholly to themselves. The people of the islands can meanwhile suffer little real inconvenience in view of the large measure of self-government that they already exercise.

Employer's View of One-Big-Unionism

IN HIS recent speech, at Melbourne, on the One Big Union question, before the Victorian Employers Association, Mr. Ernest E. Keep, the president of the association, brought out one point which, although self-evident enough, needs to be specially emphasized at the present time. The advocates of the One Big Union, Mr. Keep declared, hold that as the working class creates and operates the socially operated machinery of production, it should direct production and determine working conditions. And then he went on to oppose this claim altogether, and to insist on a position which is unassailable, namely, that the modern productive system, apart from the mere capital employed in the industries, is due to the interaction and cooperation of three agencies: the organizer, those who carry out the organization, and the laborer. Such a division is, of course, of the roughest and most inadequate description, but it is adequate to the purpose of showing that the manual worker is not the sole producer. As Mr. Keep well put it, "if apart from the working class themselves, there were no directing minds in industries the working class would be woefully short of work." This is being, apparently, abundantly proved, if proof were necessary, every day in Russia, where one-big-unionism, in its Russian form of bolshevism, is being put into practice, and the workers, so-called, have been forced to summon to their aid the bourgeois factory owner and manufacturer before the wheels of production could be set once more in motion.

The position is, of course, really so self-evident that Mr. Keep is unquestionably right in declaring that the thoughtful workingman would at once agree with him. Bolshevism, one-big-unionism, or any form of revolutionary socialism has never any success with the thoughtful workingman, as is made evident by the fact that the official leaders of Labor in practically every country are opposed to such teachings. Familiar, at least, with the actual facts of the case, they realize that the withdrawal to pay wages does not flow from the capitalist's bank account in a steady stream, regulated alone by the capitalist's fiat, but that it depends, to a very large extent, on production, and bears a most sensitive relation to it.

The thoughtful workingman in Australia is not conspicuous by his absence, though, in view of the tremendous clamor made by one-big-unionism, he may appear to be conspicuous by his silence. Deeds, however, are more eloquent than words, and Mr. Keep is again right when he insists that the steady way in which the Australian workingman is placing his savings in the federal and state banks, where it is at the disposal of capitalists everywhere, or is himself becoming a capitalist and property owner by investing his savings in houses and lands, is a very strong proof that, no matter how much he may trifle with revolutionary methods, he will "resign from his society" the night before any policy in the nature of "sharing out" is put into effect.

An Old Country in New Aspect

CONTACT with an ocean is so much a matter of course with American nations, north and south, that few of them seem to appreciate the effects of the deprivation in the two American nations that have no seacoast. The plight of Bolivia, which in having had an ocean frontage now has not only the lack but a strong sense of loss, is, perhaps, more generally apprehended than the situation of Paraguay, whereof the chief city is and always has been a thousand miles up-river from the sea. Both of these countries are now seeking to attract the attention of the world; but while Bolivia aims in particular to promote a wider understanding of her boundary question, Paraguay is rather in the attitude of wishing to become more generally known.

That Paraguay will in time have its wish might almost be taken for granted. For many North Americans, there is a fascination about its unique situation, not to mention its history. North Americans are coming to realize that Paraguay is not exactly a new country. They are beginning to comprehend, on the one hand, that the Spaniards were settling in Asuncion almost a century before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock; and, on the other hand, they are coming to appreciate the fact that the long period of revolutionary instability, that has at some time

or other characterized all divisions of Spanish-America, ended so far as Paraguay was concerned full forty years ago. With the spread of more accurate information about this inland republic, the Americans who are now reading and informing themselves about it are likely to develop greater curiosity to see the country for themselves. And when, at length, tourists become really numerous on that great stretch of river that has always been the main highway from the Atlantic to the city of Asuncion, Paraguay is not likely to be lacking in either prosperity or friends.

For the journey up from the sea is now, as it was to the first Spaniards who undertook it so long ago, a marvelous progress from the broad waters and flat shores of the lower river to the warmer and milder region of rugged banks, floating water plants of great beauty, the vivid scarlet of the ceibo-tree, and orchids, if not monkeys and alligators. Vistas of grazing country and treeless pastures dissolve into rolling fields and thick clumps of trees, these, in turn, showing increasing density of verdure with more and more space taken up by that pioneer of the tropics, the palm. The river traffic is carried on practically altogether by Paraguayan, Brazilian, Argentine, and Uruguayan craft, and for many years it has not been customary for ocean-going vessels to proceed beyond the Argentine town of Colostiné. Yet Asuncion has always, by force of circumstances, enjoyed a lively river business, and the river is still the great thoroughfare in spite of the more direct railroad connection with Buenos Aires.

It is not always remembered, even by those who are familiar with oranges, that orange-growing is one of the oldest occupations of the people of Paraguay. Oranges have been grown in Paraguay since the early days of the Jesuits there; they were remarkable for both quality and quantity in the days when the country was held close in the sway of its dictators; and in respect to the growth of this fruit, Paraguay is today second to no other country in the world. The exports indicate only faintly the extent to which oranges figure among Paraguayan products. One may imagine that fruit-raising in the country has attracted northern attention much less than have the cattle-raising possibilities. These have by no means been overlooked by the beef-supply interests, and they share with timber and special woods a dominating position in Paraguayan trade statistics.

Today, as in the earliest times, Paraguay is a natural invitation to the immigrant, and it is no reflection upon the country to mention that from the beginning of its history it has been the scene of numerous communistic experiments. Apparently that same isolation that incited the Spanish representatives of both church and state to unusual evidences of independence, has tolled thither that peculiar class of reformers which thinks of a new beginning in a strange land as the prime requisite for satisfactory living conditions. Yet the early communities under the religious orders, like those of the famous inrush in later years from Australia, disappeared without trace. Perhaps it is a tribute to the mild comfort of the Paraguayan atmosphere that the very communists who, in their former habitat had been conspicuous for their industry, found it easy in Paraguay to do little and enjoy much.

Bud Time and City Parks

IT WAS a Negro mammy in one of Mark Twain's sketches whose standing recipe for winning some measure of enjoyment from a difficult and trying situation was embodied in the oft-repeated counsel, "T'ink ob yo marcies, chillun; t'ink ob yo marcies!" No doubt her optimistic advice might be of some benefit to all sorts of people, at least so long as humanity is prone to think not so much of its "mercies" as of its ills and misfortunes. But at a time of year when the season is teetering between the rigors of winter and the balmy airs of springtime, there are, in every great city, native sons and daughters of the open country to whom the Negro mammy's adjuration might come with special point. To such people, in fact to all who love the woods and hills and feel themselves, as Keats would have it, "in city pent," it might not be amiss to mention the ordinary city parks as "mercies" on which they might well take occasion to "think."

Of course, motorists know and like the parks; but their enjoyment is usually akin to the satisfaction of finding a smooth piece of roadway or an unsuspected "short cut" from one section of the city to another.

Idlers know the parks; but chiefly as a place where seats are free whereon they may sit in the sun and enjoy the banter of other idlers. Children know the parks, at least better than their elders. But countless thousands of city folk seem to take their parks for granted. For all that these know or care, the most beautiful of small parks, at least, might be so much pavement or brick wall. That parks have any distinctive effect, or may make city dwellers less irksome, seems hardly to enter their heads at all. They have heard the parks described as the "city's breathing places," no doubt; they know the parks are there, and perhaps in a way they are glad of it. But an individual of such a sort never thinks of the parks as existing for him. He never thinks of them as something in which he has any personal interest. He may help to pay for them, but he does not enjoy them.

Let such a person rouse himself to take notice of the park that lies nearest his own dwelling, however, and he must be dull indeed if he can attend upon its daily metamorphosis of warmth and color without feeling an answering warmth, a touch of new color, be it never so faint, within his own consciousness. If he will but focus his attention to the little things, he need be no expert naturalist in order to find a measure of joy and refreshment in the story of unfoldment that is going on all about him. Where he has been aware only of trees or shrubs or a bit of lawn, as a mass, each tree will take on for him an individuality all its own, each shrub will disclose peculiarities of form or leaf or blossom, each grass plot will discover to him a special characteristic, if even no more than an unusual tinge of green or a sturdy persistence in growth under difficulties. Once aroused to these beauties, such a person is like to find himself mildly eager to return to the little park, again and again, at lessening intervals. For he learns that bud time comes with the same glad fragrance in city parks as amid those hills and

woods of his earlier memory. He can not catch the story of even an ordinary park maple or the familiar clump of forsythia with a single visit. He must go again, and again; he learns to take a personal satisfaction in seeing how far that which was only a brown bud a week ago, and which showed a tiny bit of green yesterday, has today taken on the outlines of the leaf that is to be, come summer. He enjoys his discovery that the clump of barberry that was only a tangle of brambles the other day, is now peppered with green dots quaintly slashed with pink. He must return often for a close scrutiny to satisfy his growing curiosity for all that these silent but expressive friends have to tell him.

Such mild friendships and sympathies are not for him who has not learned, in some measure, to "stay his haste, and make delays." And yet it is perhaps not so much the lack of time, as it is the lack of an eye to see, that gets in the way of a more general appreciation. Possibly there is comfort, meanwhile, in the knowledge that there is no failure anywhere to accept the parks as things to be desired and valued for their effect on urban conditions. Such wholesale acceptance of them has been enough to establish freshness and beauty in countless places where only a decade or two ago were only waste and squalor. The cities can well afford to go on making parks, and caring for them, until even the dullest of citizens shall think of them as one of his "mercies" and come to enjoy them for the beauty that is theirs.

Notes and Comments

GENERAL PERSHING, the story is told by the British Weekly, received, a short time ago, a five-figure offer from a New York music hall manager for a series of short war lectures. General Pershing was somewhat astonished, and not particularly pleased. He did not reply. A fortnight later he received the inquiry, "Have you entertained my proposal?" He then, it is said, answered, "No, but your proposal has entertained me."

THE effect of the signing of the armistice upon London's night appearance was so marked and sudden as to command immediate comment. Daytime London also has changed since November. There is more color in the streets than had been seen for many a long day. Londoners welcome the return of the barrows stacked with golden oranges. The toy venders are doing good trade on their former pitches, reenforced of late by a host of balloon sellers, with peacock blue and amber bunches of their wares held tightly on strings, at the street corners. They carry an air of sunny cheerfulness which recalls Paris and the Bois. The Paris variety of air balloon, or is it just that of the Grand Magasin du Louvre? sports a crowing cock stamped on its shiny surface.

AS EVERYBODY knows, it is quite easy to forget the title of a book, and still easier when one has very little idea what the book is about. Such was the predicament of the woman who, the other day, came into a library in the west of the United States and asked for a copy of "The Scarlet Ship," but who the author was she just couldn't at the moment remember. The librarian hunted, but the library contained no book entitled "The Scarlet Ship." The patron went away, but a few minutes later was back at the desk, and this time she guessed that what she had meant to ask for was "The Red Boat." Again the librarian looked in vain, and again the patron went away and returned, this time triumphant. "I've remembered who wrote it," said she, "What I want is 'The Ruby Yacht,' by Omar Khayyam."

EVEN as time is counted in China, Fen Chou Fu is quite an old town. People were living there 2000 years before the Christian era, and when the Manchus drove out the Mings the defeated rulers took refuge in Fen Chou Fu and rebuilt its city walls, although how long they staid there the Twentieth Century traveler who describes the ancient city in a current magazine neglects to tell the reader. But they made the walls strong, and probably set up the great, long-legged bronze birds that perch on them. In the gateway two upright stones mark the width of vehicles permitted to enter the narrow, crooked streets, and everywhere the crows, hawks, magpies, and whistling kites build their nests. An odd old city, Fen Chou Fu is, nevertheless, not altogether immune to outside influence. The traveler photographed a Chinese wedding party, and atop his native habiliments the bridegroom is revealed wearing a derby hat.

CHILDREN in Lynn, Massachusetts, should be interested in the ancient wooden seat that has come into the possession of the local historical society. The old seat, 127 years ago, was used in a schoolhouse, and the children nowadays may congratulate themselves that such furniture has been improved in point of comfort. The back is made of a solid three-inch plank, straight as the proverbial ramrod, and the seat is about contemporary with the printing of the celebrated New England Primer. One can imagine the young American of the time wriggling on its uncompromising surface, gloomily studying the Primer, and not a bit happier for reading that

The little Lamb doth skip and play,
Always merry, always gay.

But at that period the comfort of school children was not very seriously considered, although the Primer itself, which nobody then considered quaint, was designed as an "easy and pleasant Guide to the Art of Reading."

IF THE British Labor Party has a proper sense of humor, it will be amused rather than disturbed by one result, not taken into consideration, that must logically follow if the Women's Emancipation Bill passes Parliament. If the women of the realm can sit with men in the House of Commons, the ladies of the realm can sit with lords in the House of Peers. Thus the aristocratic privilege of the lords will be automatically extended to include the ladies. To which the sensible Laborite would probably say that the term "women" includes the class "ladies," and that so far as he is concerned the ladies are quite welcome to sit with the lords. If the bill becomes law, the King, when he addresses Parliament, will presumably begin his remarks with a courteous "My Ladies, Lords, and Gentlemen."